

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS***Eastern Europe*

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INTRABLOC AFFAIRS

Warsaw Pact Forces Continue Soyuz-81 Maneuvers	AA	1
NEUES DEUTSCHLAND Report [28-29 Mar]	AA	1
Helicopter Gunship Maneuver	AA	1
ADN Report	AA	1
Naval Attack	AA	2
Progress Report	AA	2

BULGARIA

Reportage on BCP Congress Sessions, Related Events	C	1
Zhivkov Foreign Policy Excerpt	C	1
31 Mar Afternoon Session	C	2
Commission Report	C	3
Zhivkov Dinner for Leaders	C	4
1 Apr Morning Session	C	4
Iraqi, Libyan Delegations Arrive for BCP Congress	C	7
Correspondent Comments on Haig, Bush 'Conflict'	C	7
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 27 Mar]		
Stoyan Mikhaylov on New Economic Approach	C	8
[NOVO VREME]		

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Husak Sends Get-Well Message to President Reagan	D	1
Commentators on Reagan Assassination Attempt	D	1
Haig's 'Obsessional Thirst'	D	1
'International Aspects'	D	1
'Political Terrorism'	D	2
Radio Reports Polish Solidarity Meeting, Decision	D	3
'A Hard Discussion'	D	3
No-Strike Decision	D	3
Katowice Solidarity Scored for Use of Terror	D	4
[Mikulka in RUDE PRAVO 27 Mar]		
West's 'Interference' in Polish Affairs Criticized	D	5
NATO Circles' Approach	D	5
U.S. 'Shamelessness'	D	6
[Lipsky in Bratislava PRAVDA 31 Mar]		
Strougal Receives Austrian Bank President	D	6
Jakes Speaks at Party Seminar on CPSU Congress	D	7
National Front Joint Session Meets 27 March	D	7
Husak Speech	D	7
Election Commission Results	D	8
[RUDE PRAVO 28 Mar]		
Briefs: Death of CPCZ Member	D	8

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Sindermann Presents Socialist Competition Awards	E	1
Stoph Attends Berlin Factory's Award Ceremony	E	1
Axen Presents Banner to Frankfurt/Oder Works	E	1

HUNGARY

Assassination Attempt Shows U.S. 'Violence'	F 1
NEPSZABADSAG Reviews Week's Events in Poland	F 1
[Laczik, 29 Mar]	
Commentator Views Polish Solidarity Agreement	F 2
Former U.S. Emigrant, Accomplices Apprehended	F 3
[NEPSZAVA 26 Mar]	
1981 Trade Protocol With GDR Signed by Ministers [ADN]	F 3
Bilateral Cooperation With Mexico Examined [NOTIMEX]	F 4
Heves County Council Officials Relieved of Posts	F 4
Nemeth Addresses KISZ Central Committee Session	F 4

POLAND

Leaders' Messages Wish Reagan Speedy Recovery	G 1
Jablonski Telegram	G 1
Kania Wishes	G 1
Comment on Reagan Assassination Attempt, Shock	G 1
Genscher-Reagan Warning Against Force in Nation	G 1
Solidarity KKP Meets; Resolution Cancels Strike	G 2
Lis on Meeting, Statement	G 2
Talks in Closed Session	G 2
'Differences of Opinion'	G 2
Lis Comments During Break	G 3
Resolution Cancels Strike	G 4
No Strikes Before 15 Apr [AFP]	G 4
KKP Hears Wyszynski Message	G 5
Discussion Adjourned	G 5
31 Mar Talks Reviewed	G 6
Talks Resume 1 Apr	G 6
Strike Alert Canceled	G 6
Walesa Interview	G 6
Warsaw Solidarity Criticizes Walesa on Agreement [DPA]	G 7
Commentaries Assess Talks, Agreement, Results	G 8
ZYCIE WARSZAWY on Agreement [Ruranski]	G 8
Benefits of Continued Work [Kowalski]	G 8
Present Crisis Examined	G 10
Rakowski Speech to TU Delegates Published 26 Mar	G 11
[TRYBUNA LUDU]	
Rakowski Interviewed on Government-TU Cooperation	G 16
Szczepanski Reports to Sejm Commission on Talks	G 16
Autonomous Trade Unions Support Joint Resolution	G 17
Solidarity Spokesman Comments on 'Militant' Mood	G 17
[Stockholm]	
Bydgoszcz Farmers Sit-In Protest Continues	G 18
Rival Agricultural Unions Discussed in Bydgoszcz	G 18
Resignation of Bydgoszcz Deputy Voivodas Accepted	G 18
ZYCIE WARSZAWY Publishes Inquiry in Bydgoszcz	G 19
[26 Mar]	
Tricities Oppose PZPR Ninth Plenum Results	G 20
PZPR Officials Discuss Plenum With Local Aktivs	G 21
GDR Peasants' Party Delegation Visits Warsaw	G 21

ROMANIA

Ceausescu Addresses RCP Central Committee	H 1
[SCINTEIA 26 Mar]	
Foreign Policy Resolution [SCINTEIA 27 Mar]	H 7
Party Strength Document	H 12
Working People's Applications	H 14
Cadres Policy Document	H 15
Further Report on Oancea Address to UN Session	H 17
Ceausescu Receives Netherlands Envoy's Credentials	H 18
Danube River Levels Still High; Local Floods	H 18
Further Report	H 19

YUGOSLAVIA

Commentators Analyze Reagan Assassination Attempt	I 1
Sundic Views Social Causes	I 1
No Policy Changes Seen	I 2
Mijatovic Receives Message From Ceausescu	I 2
Vojvodic Receives Romanian Military Official	I 2
[BORBA 28 Mar]	
Summary of Herljevic Talks in Bonn Reported	I 2
[POLITIKA 26 Mar]	
Mojsov on Nonaligned Conference, Polish Events	I 3
[VJESNIK 27 Mar]	
Media on Polish Situation After Bydgoszcz Strife	I 4
NIN Analysis [29 Mar]	I 4
Zagreb Domestic Reportage	I 6
Kalezic on Djuranovic's 2 April Austria Visit	I 7
LCY Central Committee Session To Be Held 23 April	I 8
Dolanc Speaks to Self-Managers Congress Secretariat	I 8
Djuranovic Message Carried in Youth Paper KEKEC	I 9
Assembly Committee Views Oil Supplies, Loans	I 10
[BORBA 26 Mar]	
Newspaper Publishers Cite Need for More Money	I 10
Slovene Assembly Adopts 5-Year Social Plan	I 11
[POLITIKA 26 Mar]	
Croatian SAWP Presidium Raps Church Political Role	I 12

WARSAW PACT FORCES CONTINUE SOYUZ-81 MANEUVERS

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND Report

AU311900 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28-29 Mar 81 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ND)--On Friday groups of units of the air forces and the air defense of the National People's Army and the Soviet Army in the central sector of the exercise area of Soyuz-81 mastered complicated air situations which had arisen during the command staff exercise in the course of operations. In close collaboration with air force units, anti-aircraft missiles and radar units air superiority was maintained and effective air support was given to the ground forces in their operations.

Motorized infantry, tank troops, artillerymen, sappers, signal units and members of the support services of the four fraternal armies, which are part of the token troops, proved at the exercise areas their ability in determined flexible combat operations.

In various parts of the Baltic Sea, the Baltic fleet, the GDR People's Navy and the Polish Navy continued their precisely coordinated operations within the framework of the Soyuz-81 exercise and destroyed groups of ships of the assumed enemy by concentrated missile and torpedo attacks.

In the command and combat posts there was again an intensive working atmosphere. The staffs evaluated the situation in the various operational sectors and made the necessary preparations for new decisions by the commanders and commanding officers. Here again, as in the maneuvers and other operative-strategic exercises of the allied armed forces in the past years, the uniform operation of officers from various fraternal armies in integrated staffs stood its test. Using the latest findings of socialist military science, new forms and methods of the art of war and the effective application of modern weaponry and technology were employed.

At meetings in the troop camps and at the exercise areas the comrades-in-arms confirmed their determination to put every enemy of socialism in his place.

Helicopter Gunship Maneuver

LD302305 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1557 GMT 30 Mar 81

[Text] Berlin, 30 Mar (by ADN correspondent Horst Karos)--Early Monday morning a helicopter gunship unit of the GDR National People's Army receives the order to destroy, as part of the Soyuz-81 command and staff exercises, the sealanding of a supposed enemy on the Baltic coast together with units of the ground forces. The order comes to the helicopter pilots, engineers, technicians, mechanics and security forces at a field airport.

In full protective clothing, the crews on board wait for the order to start. The camouflage nets drop, the blades begin to turn quicker and quicker. With deafening noise, the aircraft rise from the ground and hover. At brief intervals, they leave the airfield in formations of four and reach the operation area, flying at very low altitude and with complete radio silence. In the target area the helicopters attack in chain formations the enemy naval units ready to land. Bursts of fire from machineguns and missile launchers flare, and guided missiles and bombs hit their targets. But the enemy does not yet surrender. He calls up more and more forces in order to reach the bank. After a hard struggle he is overpowered. The helicopter gunship unit has fulfilled its task with complete success.

ADN Report

LD311506 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1435 GMT 31 Mar 81

[Text] Berlin, 31 Mar (ADN)--In the Soyuz-81 command and staff exercise, the regrouping of the allied armies' forces was made more difficult by increased efforts of the assumed aggressor.

In repelling "enemy forces," the staffs, troops and antiaircraft units of the fraternal armies involved had to prove themselves anew in various phases of combat.

Air force units covered the joint actions by groups of the National People's Army (NVA) and the Soviet Army and in air battles destroyed "enemy" fighter bombers. After the landing of Polish fighter pilots at an NVA airfield, there were cordial meetings and a lively exchange of experiences between the comrades-in-arms.

Strike forces of the allied Baltic fleets carried out intensive combat actions. In close coordination, motor gunboats of the Baltic fleet, the Polish Navy and GDR People's Navy attacked an "enemy" naval formation which was supposed to cover the approach of landing forces.

Naval Attack

LD312106 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1628 GMT 31 Mar 81

[By ADN special correspondent Klaus Rebuschat]

[Text] Berlin, 31 Mar (ADN)--The crew of the missile-carrying attack craft Josef Schares of the GDR People's Navy, and its commandant Commander Axel Freywald, are facing a new test during the Soyuz-81 exercise. In often practiced cooperation with vessels of the three socialist Baltic navies, an assumed opponent is to be destroyed by concentrated missile attacks in the sea area off the Polish coast.

The last sound of the alert has not yet died away when preparations are underway at battle stations. As on the attack craft carrying the flags of the USSR's Baltic Navy and the Polish Navy, the radar experts bear a special responsibility. The target--an "enemy" naval formation must be defined precisely at the greatest possible distance. The radar screen shows a large number of spots. Some 40 vessels are within visual range--not an easy task for the radar operators.

Thanks to smooth cooperation on board, the "enemy" can be determined beyond doubt within a very short time. Leading senior Seaman Manfred Reh, an experienced radar operator, is working out the course for the engagement. For this, direction, distance and speed of the target are established and fed into the onboard computer. From now on, the boat and its missiles which are ready for firing, follow every movement of the "enemy" target which is still in the far distance. The first missile which is launched destroys the "enemy".

Hours later, the vessels of the allied Baltic navies carry out a second attack, this time supported by fighter pilots of the Soviet Navy. This time too, it is confirmed that the protection of the socialist sea borders is mastered to a high degree.

Progress Report

LD011210 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1112 GMT 1 Apr 81

[Text] Berlin, 1 Apr (ADN)--The staffs and troops of the fraternal armies, taking part in Soyuz-81, demonstrated their determination today to provide reliable military protection for socialist achievements by successfully warding off counterattacks by the assumed aggressor. Immediately after the combat actions were concluded, the commanders assessed the situation and explained the decisions and tasks to the troops. At the assembly and at concentration areas, the soldiers of the armies involved prepared themselves thoroughly, both politically and militarily, for fresh, difficult combat actions. At various meetings, GDR participants in the command and staff exercise gave their assurance that they would carry out any order from the party state leadership for the protection of socialism and peace against any attacks by the class enemy. In the areas where they are based and at sea, combat units of the GDR People's Navy, alongside the Soviet Baltic fleet and the Polish Navy, carried out responsible tasks.

REPORTAGE ON BCP CONGRESS SESSIONS, RELATED EVENTS

Zhivkov Foreign Policy Excerpt

AU311522 Sofia BTA in English 1440 GMT 31 Mar 81

[Text] Sofia, 31 Mar (BTA)--We are transmitting excerpts from the international relations section of the report of the BCP CC at the 12th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party, read by Mr Todor Zhivkov:

"...The victories of the peoples of Ethiopia, Mozambique, Angola, South Yemen, Afghanistan, who opted for a socialist orientation of social development, are of great importance for the world. They are an irrefutable proof of the fact that today in the struggle for freedom and independence, for social justice and progress, every people who really succeeds in taking its destinies into its own hands turns its back on capitalism and takes up the socialist path of development."

"...Our relations with the developing countries have marked a considerable progress. Our political relations have been intensified and our cultural contacts have been expanded. We are developing broad economic, scientific and technical cooperation with the majority of the countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America, exchanging experience and rendering assistance in the construction of a number of industrial and other projects, of agro-industrial complexes. Thousands of Bulgarian specialists are contributing to the economic construction of these countries.

"The friendly relations with India, Libya, Syria, Algeria, Mexico, Nigeria, the People's Republic of Congo, the People's Republic of Benin and other states are developing well, are expanding and are being enriched."

"Our people, as is known, welcomed with sympathy the anti-imperialist revolution in Iran. We maintain traditionally good relations with Iraq. The hostilities between the two countries in the last few months have created a new hotbed of tension in the region of the Middle East and seriously harm the interests of both Iran and Iraq. The Iran-Iraq war is in the interests of imperialism alone which is making every effort to regain its lost positions in that part of the world by taking advantage of the conflict. Our position is clear--an end should be put to the war and the controversial issues should be solved at the table of negotiations."

"The Bulgarian people have pledged their solidarity with the peoples fighting for freedom and national independence. This is the position of a people who have themselves fought for many years a bitter struggle to overthrow foreign and capitalist bondage. This is a position embedded in the nature of our socialist system..."

"...The People's Republic of Bulgaria expresses its solidarity with the states of the steadfastness and confrontation front and with the Palestine Liberation Organization. There is no other way for the just and lasting solution of the Middle East problems than the withdrawal of the Israeli troops from all Arab territories occupied in 1967 and the restoration of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination and the establishment of their own independent state, respect for the sovereignty and independence of all states in the region. That is why we support the proposal of Comrade Brezhnev made at the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union for convening an international conference on Middle East issues with the participation of all countries concerned."

"...Our relations with the states which have chosen the socialist path of development account for an important share of our international activity. These relations have been built on our common interests in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, in the struggle for social progress. During the period under review the People's Republic of Bulgaria signed bilateral friendship and cooperation agreements with Angola, Mozambique and Ethiopia. Relations between our party and the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] labour party, the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] party and the Socialist Party of Yemen, among others, have deepened."

"Our mutual relations with the other states upholding and consolidating their freedom and independence are also developing successfully."

"Since the very first day of the April Revolution in Afghanistan we have supported unreservedly the Afghan people and their vanguard-- the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. We express our solidarity with the fraternal international assistance of the Soviet Union rendered at the request of the government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, in defence of their sovereignty and national independence, of their democratic and peaceful development. We condemn the imperialists, the hegemonists and the other reactionary forces who render armed and other support to the counterrevolutionary gangs and who have raised this gross interference up to the rank of a state policy. We support the proposals of the proposals of the Afghan Government for a peaceful regulation of outstanding problems, secure guarantees being provided that the intervention against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan will be curbed."

"...The Bulgarian Communist Party stands for broad cooperation with all democratic, progressive and peace-loving forces in the world. In this connection I should like to express our satisfaction with the development of contacts between the Bulgarian Communist Party and certain socialist parties in recent years. With an open heart we are seeking a constructive dialogue and joint action with the social-democrats, the trade unions and religious leaders, with all democratic and peace-loving forces, movements and organizations."

31 Mar Afternoon Session

AU311618 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1330 GMT on 31 March carries a live relay of the afternoon session of the 12th BCP Congress.

At 1330 GMT the afternoon session begins with an announcement informing the delegates that it will be chaired by Aleksandur Lilov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member. Lilov gives the floor to Stoyan Karadzhov, chairman of the Central Control-Auditing Commission, who reads the commission report.

At 1402 GMT Aleksandur Lilov announces that the congress is to elect its administrative-auxiliary organs. He asks the delegates to vote on the membership of the various committees and organs. The organs are elected unanimously.

At 1405 GMT Lilov gives the floor to Chudomir Aleksandrov, BCP Sofia City Committee first secretary. Speaking on behalf of the Sofia city delegates Aleksandrov dwells on the importance of the BCP April line and the intensity of the discussion of the BCP 12th Congress theses. He expresses the Sofia communists' support of the BCP's and CPSU's peaceful policy. In this context he criticizes PRC foreign policy and supports developing friendly relations with the Balkan countries, urging those countries to "take practical steps in that direction."

In his only reference to the situation in Poland, Aleksandrov expresses confidence that "the Polish communists and working people will find the way out of their difficult crisis." Aleksandrov concludes his speech at 1423 GMT by repeating the Sofia communists' support of BCP policy.

At 1424 GMT Aleksandur Lilov gives the floor to Yordan Abrashev, a foreman at the Bobov Dol mines in Kyustendil Okrug. Abrashev describes the work of his brigade and pledges new working successes, praising the BCP economic policy.

Abrashev ends his statement at 1437 GMT and Aleksandur Lilov gives the floor to Vladimir Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine and leader of the CPSU delegation to the 12th BCP Congress. Shcherbitskiy makes a speech.

At 1457 GMT Lilov gives the floor to Todorova, outstanding worker from a plant in Vidin Okrug, who describes the plant's working successes and pledges new achievements.

At 1512 GMT Lilov gives the floor to Nikola Todoriev, minister of power supply. Todoriev describes the activity of his ministry and the BCP's leading role in this aspect. Bulgaria's successes in using nuclear energy are emphasized. Stressing the Soviet assistance, Todoriev pledges new working successes.

At 1525 GMT Todoriev completes his statement and Lilov announces a recess until 1555 GMT.

At 1556 GMT Aleksandur Lilov gives the floor to Ivan Khristov, foreman of a youth brigade at the Dobrudzha plant in Tolbukhin. Khristov describes the activity of his plant, the BCP leading role and pledges new working successes.

At 1612 GMT Lilov gives the floor to Dimitur Popov, chairman of the Varna Okrug People's Council. Popov discusses the comprehensive working successes of Varna Okrug, stresses the importance of cooperation with the USSR and pledges new working successes.

At 1625 GMT Lilov gives the floor to Krum Atanasov, director general of the Lenin metallurgy plant in Pernik. Atanasov describes the developments of metallurgy in Bulgaria, the steady increase of industrial production, the successful utilization of the USSR leading experience in this area, and voices support for BCP policy.

At 1635 GMT the floor is given to Stefan Mateev, municipal party workers from the Sevlievo conurbation system. He talks on the problems of conurbation systems and on the application of the new economic mechanism in his okrug. The speaker also discusses the experience of basic party organizations.

The floor is then given to Angel Angelov, deputy chairman of the Committee on Scientific and Technological Progress, and head of the Institute of Cybernetics. His address mainly concerns national scientific programs to apply technical achievements in practical work. He also devotes attention to the country's energy program and research into new energy sources. Angelov speaks about the chemical industry, plastic materials production and processing new goods for humanitarian purposes. The speaker mentions integration with the Soviet Union in scientific-technical progress. Angelov also discusses robots as applied in the capitalist countries and states that Bulgaria will play a role in that field.

At 1711 GMT Aleksandur Lilov closes the afternoon session of the 12th BCP Congress and announces that the congress will continue on 1 April at 0700 GMT.

Commission Report

AU311423 Sofia BTA in English 1340 GMT 31 Mar 81

[Text] Sofia, 31 Mar (BTA)--"The spirit of creativity, the atmosphere of great and principled exactingness, of greater activity and persistence--these characteristics of the integral work of the party define to a great extent the requirements to the nature of the control and audit activities," says in part the report of the BCP Central Control and Audit Commission, read before the 12th BCP Congress today by the commission's chairman, Mr Stoyan Karadzhov.

It was underlined in the report that the chief task of the commission is the work for purity of the party ranks, for unity and fighting efficiency of the party. Stressing that it is the duty of each communist party to be up to the mark of its historical responsibility, the speaker pointed out that from these positions the importance of the change of party membership cards carried out in the last 5 years should be assessed. The conclusion is that the change was carried out in the spirit of the Leninist April line, that it was an expression of the care and determination of the party to continue following unswervingly and translating this line in life.

Mr Karadzhov informed that since that start of membership card change in 1976, the party organs and organizations have imposed a total of 68,391 punishments of different grade, of which 38,452 were "excluding from" and "dropping out" of the party ranks. It was underlined that it is necessary in the future to keep maintaining strict exactingness, to seek ways for a more comprehensive leading role of the communists in production, public life and everyday life.

Dwelling on the attention paid by the Central Control and Audit Commission to the recommendations for solving some problems of the social practice, Mr Stoyan Karadzhov noted that the growing number of these proposals in recent years speaks of the higher public consciousness of the working people. Some 120,000 notes and recommendations were made at the annual meetings and conferences preceding the 12th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

Each of these questions raised by the public should have its answer, the speaker underlined. He referred to an opinion study according to which the citizens raise predominantly questions pertaining to the administrative services, housing, labor, jurisdiction relations, social security, construction and territorial and urban planning and construction.

Zhivkov Dinner for Leaders

AU312058 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 31 Mar 81

[Text] On 31 March Comrade Todor Zhivkov gave a dinner in honor of the leaders of the delegations of the fraternal communist and workers' parties from the socialist countries to the 12th BCP Congress.

The dinner was attended by Army Gen Chu Huy Man, member of the Politburo of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee and head of the Main Political Administration of the Vietnamese People's Army; Kurt Hager, SED Central Committee Politburo member and Central Committee secretary; Chea Sim, KNUFNS deputy chairman, chairman of Kampuchea's national revolutionary council and minister of internal affairs; Guillermo Garcia Frias, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and Council of State and minister of transportation; Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the Politburo of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, deputy premier and minister of education, sport and religious affairs; Nygamyn Jagbaral, MPRM Politburo member and Central Committee secretary; Tadeusz Grabski, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and Central Committee secretary; Iosif Banc, member of the RCP Political Executive Committee and secretary of the Central Committee; Vladimir Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine; Gyorgy Aczel, MSZMP Central Committee Politburo member and deputy premier; Alois Indra, CPCZ Central Committee presidium member and chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly; and Svetozar Durotic, executive secretary in the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov thanked the leaderships of the fraternal communist parties for their participation in the 12th BCP Congress. He spoke on BCP activity and on the successes of the Bulgarian people in building the developed socialist society.

The dinner, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, was attended by Comrade Grisha Filipov and Dimitur Stanishev.

1 Apr Morning Session

AU010950 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 0700 GMT on 1 April carries a live relay from the Sofia Palace of Culture in Sofia of the morning session of the 12th BCP Congress' 2d day.

At 0700 GMT, Sofia Radio reporter Ilia Krustev announces the arrival of Todor Zhivkov and other party and state leaders, who are greeted with applause and chanting. Stanko Todorov chairs today's morning session. He opens the session and gives the floor to Vladimir Sandev, first secretary of the Blagoevgrad Okrug BCP Committee. Sandev takes the floor at 0703 GMT and begins by praising Zhivkov's main report. He describes the upsurge of his okrug under the socialist regime and during the period under review, stressing the beneficial effect of the April plenum policy on the Pirin area population regarding their economic situation as well as their political consciousness.

At 0722 GMT the floor is given to Toncho Chakurov, minister of machine building. He dwells on problems of developing the Bulgarian machine building industry and exports.

At 0734 GMT the floor is given to Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union, BNAU, who delivers a "greetings address" on behalf of the BNAU. He dwells on the fraternal relations between the BCP and the BNAU, and stresses the participation of the agrarian union in all state affairs on an equal basis. He praises Todor Zhivkov's role in the April plenum policy and in the country's upsurge.

At 0755 GMT the floor is given to poet Lyubomir Levchev, chairman of the Bulgarian Writers Union. He praises the party for its "constructive" and not "destructive" character, which preserves everything that is valuable and progressive from the cultural heritage of the past. He opposes "criticism for its own sake" in literacy circles, and pledges loyalty to the party on behalf of Bulgarian writers.

At 0811 GMT the floor is given to Chu Huy Man, member of the Politburo of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee and head of the Main Political Administration of the Vietnamese People's Army. He delivers a greetings address on behalf of his party denouncing the "provocations" and "interference" of the Chinese hegemonists against his country and in Indochina as a whole, in alliance with the U.S. imperialism.

At 0825 GMT the floor is given to Kurt Hager, SED Central Committee Politburo member and secretary, who delivers his party's greetings address. He praises the "truly internationalist" policy of the BCP and expresses full support for all peace initiatives of the socialist camp. Hager stresses the need to "strengthen the unity of the socialist community."

At 0835 GMT the floor is given to Guillermo Garcia Frias, member of the Cuban Communist Party Politburo. He delivers a greetings message on behalf of the Cuban Communist Party. The Cuban delegate denounces the new U.S. administration "for the unprecedented irresponsibility" of the doctrine of military superiority. He accuses the imperialists of trying to present all revolutionary movements as "actions inspired from abroad" and as "terrorist action" in referring to El Salvador, Guatemala and other Latin American countries. He describes subversive actions of U.S. imperialism against Cuba.

At 0850 GMT the floor is given to Pak Son-chol, member of the Korean Workers Party Politburo and vice president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, who delivers his party's greetings message, and dwells on problems of the Korean revolution. He denounces the "Reagan administration, which is even more aggressive than the preceding administrations."

At 0902 GMT Stanko Todorov announces a 30-minutes recess, and the live relay ends. The announcer says the relay will be resumed at 0930 GMT.

The live relay of the morning session of the 12th BCP Congress begins again at 0933 GMT.

At 0935 Grisha Filipov, who chairs this second part of the morning session, gives the floor to Angel Balevski, chairman of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences. He dwells on the Academy's contribution to the practical application of science and describes Bulgarian scientific achievements of the period under review, as well as future tasks concerning alimentation problems, energy and raw material resources, automation and Bulgaria's participation in space research.

At 0951 GMT the floor is given to Yordanka Marova, textile worker and Hero of Socialist Labor, from the "Tundzha" plant in the town of Yambol. She speaks on the perfection of labor organization on the basis of brigades.

At 1005 GMT the floor is given to Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the Politburo of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, deputy premier and minister of education, sport and religious affairs of the Lao People's Democratic Republic. He praises Bulgarian-Lao friendship and describes achievements in his country under the Lao revolution. He expresses support for the peoples' struggle for freedom in Asia, Africa and Latin America in general terms.

At 1016 GMT Grisha Filipov gives the floor to Nyamyn Jagbaral, Politburo member of the MPRP Central Committee, and secretary, delegate of Mongolia, who delivers the greetings address of the MPRP. He stresses that the BCP and his party share the same ideas on all ideological questions and foreign affairs issues. The Mongolian delegate expresses gratitude to Bulgaria, the USSR and the socialist camp for assistance to his country's economic development. He denounces the U.S. administration for its aggressive policy, and the provocations of the Beijing hegemonists against socialist countries, including Mongolia.

At 1037 GMT the floor is given to Tadeusz Grabski, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary. He expresses appreciation for Bulgaria's peaceful foreign policy and the BCP's contribution to the unity of socialist camp, dwelling on traditional Polish-Bulgarian friendship in the past and present. He speaks on socialist achievements in his country and states "that a wave of public tension" is now passing through his country, which is the result of "underestimating social relations" and "shortcomings in ideological work." He accuses the imperialist forces of taking advantage of the difficulties and refers to "antisocialist forces" which are trying to impose "dual power." Grabski assures his Bulgarian comrades that "Poland is and will remain a socialist state, loyal ally of the USSR, a sound link of the socialist community, an indestructible link in the Warsaw Pact and a loyal member of CEMA." Grabski pledges that the difficulties will be overcome with the help of the patriotic forces in his country. He expresses gratitude to the socialist countries and Bulgaria for the support rendered to his party.

At 1045 GMT the floor is given to Iosif Banc, member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee. He praises Bulgarian-Romanian friendship based on socialist internationalism and "noninterference in each other's domestic affairs." Banc mentions the personal friendly relations between Zhivkov and Ceausescu, and their traditional meetings. The Romanian delegate dwells at length on his country's economic achievements. He stresses his party's social policy devoted to the participation of the people in all state affairs. As to relations among communist parties, the Romanian delegate stresses the right of each party to conduct its "independent" foreign policy.

At 1059 GMT Grisha Filipov announces the end of the third session of the congress, and states that the next session will open at 1300 GMT. The live relay from the Palace of Culture concludes at 1100 GMT.

IRAQI, LIBYAN DELEGATIONS ARRIVE FOR BCP CONGRESS

AU311524 Sofia BTA in English 1427 GMT 31 Mar 81

[Text] Sofia, 31 Mar (BTA)—The following delegations arrived here to take part in the 12th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

The Arab Ba'th Socialist Party of Iraq, led by Mr 'Abd al-Fattah Muhammad Amin, member of the Revolutionary Command Council and of the regional Ba'th leadership, minister of local government. Mr 'Asim (Jacub Jusif) al-Ja'fari, member of the Foreign Relations Bureau of the party and chief of "European countries" department, too, is in the delegation.

The General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, led by Mr Mukhtar Ibrahim Qarba, member of the General Secretariat of the General People's Congress and Secretary of the Cabinet for Relations With the Trade Unions. The delegation includes also:

Mr Al Fayturi Muhammad ad Dali, deputy chairman of the Trade Union of the Manufacturers, Mr Zeid Addin Sulayman Abu Aysha, director of the Cabinet for Relations With the Trade Unions and Mr Husayn Zayd, member of the leadership of the Trade Union of Manufacturers.

CORRESPONDENT COMMENTS ON HAIG, BUSH 'CONFLICT'

AU311322 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO 27 Mar 81 p 7

[New York correspondent Georgi Todorchev article] "Haig is Pounding on the Table..."

[Text] New York, 26 Mar—The last 24 hours of sensational incidents in Washington, including the rumors about a possible resignation on part of Secretary of State Alexander Haig, will presumably be the subject of "juicy" detailed and lively commentaries throughout the following days and weeks.

A brief chronological account of the events, reconstructed on the basis of press reports, can be described as follows: On Tuesday, Haig declared to a House of Representatives subcommittee that the idea of appointing Vice President George Bush as head of government activities in absence of the president, in cases of emergency, or in situations of crisis, is a rather unexpedient idea, since it would be better to appoint the secretary of state to this function. The aspiration of Secretary of State Haig to collect as many prerogatives as possible for himself, as well as his manner of speaking which is always imperative, and his dominating style, manifested themselves as early as from the very beginning of the new administration. At that time he presented a special memorandum to Edwin Meese, counselor to the President, asking for the most extensive powers to direct and coordinate the comprehensive foreign policy and security activities of the administration. A few hours after Haig's critical remark, made to Congress on Tuesday, President Reagan announced his decision: Bush will be second after the President in leading the group dealing with emergency situations. He will be the leading figure in the "emergency situation room" situated in the basement of the White House. At 0600 in the morning, on Wednesday, Haig began negotiations at the White House, which the U.S. mass media described as "dramatic." A number of most highly placed White House functionaries, among them Edwin Meese, James Baker, and Michael Deaver, did not hide their dissatisfaction with Haig's behavior. Certain daily papers coming out around lunch time appeared with huge front-page headlines: Expecting a Resignation From the Secretary of State. On Wednesday afternoon, the President, who went riding in the neighboring state of Virginia, announced that Bush would remain his deputy in emergency cases, in case actions were required, while Haig would remain his main adviser and spokesman on foreign policy issues. At a special press conference at 1500, Bush announced that he would be appointed by the President to direct political decisions in certain cases, and frankly expressed his opinion on Haig's qualities as secretary of state....

The entire, complicated complex of internal relations between the White House and the State Department since the conflict between Kissinger and Rogers, and the Brzezinski-Vance controversy later on, is being recalled by the U.S. media today. Haig's irritation and the fact that he pounded on the table when he learned about the White House decision, is being interpreted as indicative of certain feuds between groups in the two institutions, namely the State Department and the White House, etc.

The main thing, however, remains unobserved. This is the fact that the form, the method, style and manner displayed by the secretary of state are closely connected with the essence, principles, goals and trends of the secretary of state's foreign policy, as it revealed itself during the first 2 months of the Republican administration. This connection is likely to intensify the risky character of this foreign policy, to intensify its subjectivism and negativism.

In their interpretation of the chain reaction around Haig's dissatisfaction, observers here note that Haig even had certain ambitions for the presidential post, and they recall his excessive efforts to assert his hegemonistic political career. The American commentators are describing this as a dangerous authoritarian trend, the more so since it is expressed by a man coming from military circles. It is by no means a coincidence that Haig, according to a Washington POST editorial, "has caused the first real crisis in the Reagan administration."

How could someone who causes crises be capable of preventing or overcoming them?

STOYAN MIKHAYLOV ON NEW ECONOMIC APPROACH

AU301452 Sofia BTA in English 1330 GMT 30 Mar 81

[Text] Sofia, 30 Mar (BTA)--Analyzing the economic approach under the present conditions in socialist Bulgaria Mr Stoyan Mikhaylov, secretary of the CC of the BCP pointed out in an article in the NOVO VREME magazine: "The question is here about an economic approach which reflects the socialist social relations, the operation and requirements of the objective laws of development of the socialist system, which is an instrument of translating in life the targets of the socialist society."

"If at certain stages of development of the socialist system the economic approach has been underestimated or was absent in the management of certain units, on certain levels of material production and of socially useful labour in general, this could only mean that the concrete practice of social management has deviated from the essence and the requirements of the economic laws of socialism," the article reads on.

Mr Mikhaylov dwelt further on the economic approach after the April plenum of the CC of the BCP (1956), which restored the Leninist principles and norms in party life.

He underlined that one of the major trends in the development and translation in life of the BCP April line is the liquidation of all the elements in social management which do not comply with the essence of the socialist system. "Or more concretely," the author went further, "the forms and mechanisms of socio-working fulfillment of the people in Bulgaria are being steadily improved, new approaches are being sought out, new ways and means of the improvement of the organization of labour."

"The deepest meaning of these manysided and consistent efforts of the social management bodies under the leadership of the party is to achieve, to ensure an optimum functioning of the socialist society as a necessary precondition for its maturity."

It is stressed further in the article that for this purpose the primary task is the consistent and general application of the economic approach. And this, on the other hand, is linked organically with the development, social activity, education and social role of personality.

The consistent translation in life and application of the economic approach is of considerable importance for the further forming and development of socialist personality. Translated in life on all levels, generally and in all spheres of life, this approach leads and will continue to lead increasingly to considerable changes in the social medium under whose permanent objective impact the personality is.

Mr Stoyan Mikhaylov pointed out that the consistent and general application of the economic approach with the help of the new economic mechanism (1979-1980) brings forth the realization of the manufactured production as the chief precondition for remuneration, for forming the funds of the economic organizations and therefore for realization of the material interests of the working teams and of their different members, as well as for their moral and political evaluation.

The application of the new economic mechanism will lead to a substantial expansion of socialist democracy. Administrative methods of management of the national economy are to be restricted. The creative work and the initiative of specialists and workers are to be given wider scope by improving the system of incentives according to the quantity and quality of accomplished work. Scientific and technological progress, too, will continue to be transferred into practice and promoted.

As a result of this, gradually major changes will make their way into the socio-psychological climate in labour teams. When the working wage is to be formed according to the final economic result, measures mainly through the realization of the product, inevitably the social control and self-control in the teams will be stepped up and the exactingness and self exactingness will be increased, the role and significance of public opinion for the contribution made by every member of the team to the final economic result, too, will enhance.

The author points out that the mentioned changes in the social media cannot but influence multilaterally the further formation and development of socialist personality starting from material incentives and going down to his (her) culture and consciousness. "This influence and this interdependence are to be at hand and to manifest themselves primarily between the new economic mechanism and the respective much more consistent application of the economic approach and the incentives," he says.

Further on he says that the increasing of material incentives on the basis of the socialist principle of distribution holds also a major moral significance. It strengthens the moral mainstays of society. Here the material incentive gets much more directly and organically connected and to a certain extent it even coincides with the moral incentives, because the economic monetary evaluation of labour and of team is also a moral and political estimation.

The changes in the personal material interest expand and enhance the urge for higher qualification, for the growth of general and special culture. In a much more consistent application of the economic approach under the conditions of the new economic mechanism, there will actually be needed and as a natural result there will be formed by it personalities of a new type, new types of both executive and leading cadres.

Mr Stoyan Mikhaylov stresses that, guided by the Leninist conception for the decisive role of the cadres, the Bulgarian Communist Party has always reviewed and linked the successes of every new deed with the state and prospects for the development of cadres, with their qualification, with their political and administrative qualities.

HUSAK SENDS GET-WELL MESSAGE TO PRESIDENT REAGAN

LD311922 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 31 Mar 81

[Text] In connection with yesterday's attack on U.S. President Ronald Reagan, Gustav Husak, president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, has sent a telegram with wishes for speedy recovery.

COMMENTATORS ON REAGAN ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT

Haig's 'Obsessional Thirst'

LD311320 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1030 GMT 31 Mar 81

[Excerpts] So far we have been informing you about the attempt on the life of the American President on the strength of the information provided by the news agencies. A more detailed description of this event is now given in a telephone dispatch sent in by our permanent New York correspondent, Michal Stas:

[Begin recording] A few minutes after the attack, Reagan was taken to the nearest hospital where he underwent an operation lasting more than 2 and 1/2 hours during which a bullet was taken out of his left lung and he was given about 2.5 liters of blood. In the evening his state was described as "satisfactory" and it was announced that he would need about 2 and 1/2 months to recover.

Vice President Bush was not in Washington yesterday. This was immediately exploited by the secretary of state, General Haig, whose obsessional thirst for power is well known. He went to the White House and stated that owing to the circumstances he was assuming leadership. Morning and evening commentaries sharply criticized this step since, according to the Constitution, the next-in-line after the vice president is the speaker of the House of Representatives, O'Neill, followed by the oldest senator, Bellmon, [as heard] and only in the absence of these two is it the turn of the highest minister in the government, Haig.

America has responded to this news with horror. Immediately after the event, the assassination attempt and violence in the United States in general was denounced by several congressmen, including Percy and Kennedy who recalled the tragic death of his two brothers, of Doctor King, and others. [end recording]

No doubt, when the wave of the artificial concern about Reagan and his ability to carry on in the office is over, the attack on the American President will bring about also a new discussion of the chronic problem concerning the profits arising from the sales of firearms. This, by the way, is still thought of in America as a demonstration of personal freedom--and for this reason the right to carry firearms has remained a part of the American Constitution.

The 40th American President, Ronald Reagan, has thus simply become one of the usual targets for gunmen--to put it in the "proper" American way.

'International Aspects'

LD311858 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 31 Mar 81

[Text] Antonin Kostka is the author of a note on the attempt on the life of President Reagan:

Such events are an obvious sensation. They also give rise to a great deal of excitement and speculation, as well as fears and doubts.

The position of our public to terrorist activities, whether of an individual or other nature, is unequivocal repudiation; it has been stated time and again on various occasions. The attempt on the life of President Reagan has been condemned and repudiated with indignation also in telegrams sent to Reagan by leading statesmen of the socialist countries.

The elimination of this or that personality by the use of terror solves nothing. The politico-social mechanism of society has its own laws and therefore only a political solution of problems can be really effective and of lasting significance.

So far, no accurate details are known of the motives for the assassination attempt, although the fact that the gunman has been a member of the American National Socialist Party--the largest neonazi organization in the United States--can prompt a thought or two.

But whatever the causes or objectives of the attempt, or even if it proves to be merely the individual act of a psychopath, nothing can change the seriousness of the incident or the disturbing essence of the problems it reveals.

Of the 40 U.S. presidents, Reagan is the eighth to fall victim of an assassination attempt; in other words, an attempt on the life of every fifth president, and this not in some banana republic but the foremost capitalist power which would like to exert moral domination, at least in the West, and arrogates for itself the right of spiritual leadership of the nonsocialist part of the world. And this is alarming. Because an event such as the attempt on the life of every fifth president is but the visible tip of the American iceberg, of utter moral decay, the devaluation of moral values, an atmosphere of violence and arbitrariness, insecurity of the jungle, lawlessness and injustice.

Not even the most detailed statistics of the growth of crime in the United States can reflect its daily crude reality as clearly as the fact that not even people driving in bullet-proof cars can be safe there, not even people whose security is being guarded by dozens of bodyguards and hundreds of police patrols. In the United States where the Ku Klux Klan has a free rein; where racism and chauvinism are rife, as well as social inequality, hatred and violence; where laws are but of relative validity; where arms are sold freely like any other commodity; where the unbridled power of the FBI and CIA determine political events--in such a country terrorism is a logical and, let us say, natural phenomenon, evidenced, moreover, by the official policy of supporting the terrorist actions of the Israeli military, the Salvador Junta, or the Afghan, Angolan or other counterrevolutionaries.

Terrorism is the alpha and omega of U.S. political reality, but the attempt on Reagan's life also has significant international aspects. Even though the President's life is no longer in danger following the surgery he has undergone, his convalescence will take several weeks and maybe even months. In practice, this means there will be continued insecurity stemming from the harsh aggressiveness of current U.S. policy and from the fact the new administration still has no firm, clear and unequivocal foreign political concept. Instead of renewing dialogue, there will be a continued period of temporary decisions and improvisation which so badly destabilizes the international situation and curtails any initiative by the allies of the United States.

This adverse impact on international developments is another reason why our public condemns both the attempt on the life of President Reagan and the circumstances in which such acts can occur.

'Political Terrorism'

LD311736 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 31 Mar 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Yesterday, several shots resounded in Washington. That is not unusual in the United States capital where the rate of criminality is very high. This time, however, the shots were fired at President Ronald Reagan himself, as he was leaving a hotel in the center of Washington where he spoke about U.S. economic problems.

The 70-year-old President wasn't far from falling victim to an assassination attempt on his 70th day in office. The fact that it is not an isolated case in U.S. history, that various forms of political terrorism continue to run wild, arouses [word indistinct] (?debates) broader than those about the health condition of Ronald Reagan.

Whether the assassin shoots on orders from higher quarters or on his own initiative, one thing is evident--terrorism grows directly from the political and social system in the United States and is also part and parcel of Washington's foreign policy. It is characteristic that in an effort to justify its aggressive moves, the White House blames others for the sickness in the country. This was the case with President Carter's human rights campaign, and now with the question of support for terrorism and Ronald Reagan's policies.

It is a significant fact that Reagan himself almost fell victim to American terrorism in the capital of his own country.

RADIO REPORTS POLISH SOLIDARITY MEETING, DECISION

A Hard Discussion

LD311750 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 31 Mar 81

[Text] Our permanent Warsaw correspondent, Frantisek Sojka, reports on the situation in Poland:

A state of tension prevails today throughout the country. The strike alert goes on. After yesterday's suspension of the general strike, the National Consultative Commission of Solidarity met in Gdansk today to decide whether it will accept the agreements achieved in the talks with the government and will, or will not, call off the strike. It can be expected that a hard discussion will take place, because antisocialist and counter-revolutionary forces--which have penetrated Solidarity and strive for a further dangerous confrontation--will not be satisfied even with the achieved compromises, which to a considerable extent meet Solidarity's demands.

In the view of foreign observers, the current concessions in the talks between the Walesa trade unions with the government commission are no guarantee that in the coming days or weeks new conflicts arising from new Solidarity political demands will not take place. The policy so far of pressure and threats of strikes has, after all, brought it too many successes to show serious consideration for the rapidly continuing internal political crisis. It appears ever more clear that the main goal of Solidarity is the liquidation of the foundations of the socialist system in Poland, the fulfillment of antisocialist and counterrevolutionary aims, which, for a long time, have been pursued in vain by various antisocialist groupings which are fully supported by centers of ideological subversion in the West.

No-Strike Decision

LD312216 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2150 GMT 31 Mar 81

[Text] The majority of participants in the Gdansk meeting of the leadership of the Walesa trade unions decided today to call off the announced general strike. Twenty-five members of the Consultative Commission voted against the strike, six delegates abstained from voting, and only four voted in favor of the strike.

The deliberations of the commission are to continue tomorrow.

KATOWICE SOLIDARITY SCORED FOR USE OF TERROR

AU011100 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 27 Mar 81 p 7

[Article by Karol Mikulka, RUDE PRAVO special correspondent in Katowice: "90 Days of Tranquillity a la 'Solidarity'; Threats, Blackmail, Terror"]

[Text] On Wednesday, 25 March, we arrived at the Katowice market place precisely at the moment when the citizens of the Silesian metropolis listened to two reports at the same time. Warsaw Radio announced the expected start of the continuation of further negotiations between a Polish Government commission and representatives of Walesa's trade unions. Also, in front of the well-known Zenit department store, a loudspeaker mounted on a car, operated by people of the Katowice "Solidarity," broadcast words full of threats, blackmail and attacks on everybody who dared raise his voice to say: "Finally stop that heckling and get to work."

The day before, on Tuesday, 50-year-old G. L. tried just that and immediately experienced democracy in the manner of "Solidarity." Leaders, several young people, who undoubtedly belong to the Katowice regional "Solidarity," immediately attacked him, first with words and then uncounted blows. He tried to run away. "Catch the thief," sounded the loudspeaker immediately. Those belonging to "Solidarity" storm troops were especially in a hurry.

It is difficult to describe what happened then in front of the nearby "Renifer" store. Even the next day one could see traces of blood on the glass of the broken shop window, into which G. L. was thrown by one of the storm troopers. Physicians at the Sadova Street hospital were very busy before he was discharged to go home to his family.

The loudspeaker on the car, shifted in the meantime to the Silesian theater, was at that very moment broadcasting: "Independence--democracy--freedom of ideas and word...."

"They are wolves in sheeps' clothing," one passer-by responded to the loudspeakers' shouting. "Why don't they also read the letter published in one of the enterprises publications?"

"What does it say?"--the question was asked quietly. The "Solidarity" people were standing nearby.

"You can read it yourself," was the answer, together with the information that what was involved was a publication of one of the metallurgical combines.

A few hours later we acquainted ourselves with a part of a letter published on two pages of the Solidarity newspaper: "90 days of tranquillity constitute 90 gallows for PZPR representatives. And after 90 days? Keep going!"

And at the same time, "Solidarity" representatives speak loudly about democracy. To that democracy, obviously, also belong the threats made to one of the workers of the Beldon metallurgy works that if he does not strike together with the rest, a crane hook is strong enough for him to hang on. It is precisely into this metallurgy works--on Walesa's instruction--that Katowice "Solidarity" transferred its headquarters. In the old headquarters, Stalmach Street, only watchmen and the transmitter crew remain. From morning till night, loudspeakers in windows broadcast sentences full of hatred toward anything that has to do with socialism. Additional advisers have also arrived here. A silver-colored BMW car with diplomatic license plate was parked in front of "Solidarity's" office one whole morning Wednesday. This certainly is not a coincidental similarity with what we used to see in our country, in Czechoslovakia, in the years of crisis.

Another demonstration of the characteristic interpretation of democracy a la "Solidarity" is an article by Jan Zielinski, published in TRYBUNA ROBOTNICZA. It quotes the autonomous trade unionist FREE TRADE UNIONIST news sheet, published in the Katowice region. In the 12th issue there is an article about street lamps, on which, allegedly, someone could hang. Who is meant here, by many in Walesa's trade unions, is absolutely clear. The thousands of leaflets which we saw on the way to Katowice and in the city itself insinuate it. Again there are unparticular attacks on party and state functionaries at all levels. Much poison is spit on the public security corps.

Warsaw radio also informs us about another example of the "willingness" of Katowice "Solidarity" to cooperate with all who want the country to finally return to tranquillity. While representatives of government bodies negotiate with representatives of Walesa's trade unions to put an end to conflicts and tension, Andrzej Rozplochowski, leader of Katowice "Solidarity," signed a declaration demanding that members of Katowice "Solidarity", who are PZPR members, leave the party immediately. And it is only a few weeks since he claimed that "Solidarity" is a trade union organization which everyone has the right to join regardless of his political conviction, religious denomination or job.

On Jan Zielinski's question posed in TRYBUNA ROBOTNICZA to A. Rozplochowski whether he wants tranquillity or a bloody war, "Solidarity" answered with incendiary leaflets, slogans, banners and, above all, with terror, whose portent is the aforementioned case of G. L., a citizen beaten to a pulp by a storm trooper of Walesa's trade unions.

WEST'S 'INTERFERENCE' IN POLISH AFFAIRS CRITICIZED

'NATO Circles' Approach

LD311804 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 31 Mar 81

[Text] The situation in Poland does not leave NATO circles at rest as proved by a number of facts. Yesterday the West German chancellor, Helmut Schmidt, had a long telephone conversation with the American President, Ronald Reagan, concerning mainly Poland. The two statesmen agreed that the FRG and the United States will reject giving aid to Poland if the Polish authorities act against those forces in Solidarity who operate from counter-revolutionary, antisocialist positions.

Schmidt yesterday also had a telephone conversation on the same theme with the French President Giscard d'Estaing.

The content of these conversations can only be interpreted as a gross interference in Poland's internal affairs, as a crude pressure on the Polish Government. This is another proof of influential Western circles' support for the Walesa trade union which comes out with political demands in an effort to get ever new concessions designed to weaken the positions of the Polish United Workers' Party, to dismantle step by step socialism and prepare ground for taking over power in the country.

There are all indications that NATO circles' approach is now especially concerted. This is proved not only by a meeting last Friday in Brussels of NATO ambassadors, who discussed joint steps towards Poland, but also by the fact that on the FRG urgent request the EEC is to discuss so-called aid to Poland tomorrow. Even this so-called aid to Poland is to be conditioned by the behavior of the Polish Government and authorities--that is, whether or not antisocialist elements in that country will have a free hand for their counterrevolutionary intrigues. There are also indications that after Washington, which from the very beginning has been showing most fervor in the case of Poland and which is ever more overtly interfering in that country's internal affairs, Bonn is now trying to take the second place, let us add in the person of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt himself.

The question arises why, for until quite recently it was said in Bonn that a destabilization of conditions in Poland constitutes a destabilisation of conditions in Europe. Now the ruling circles in the FRG are evidently abandoning this realistic view. This will decidedly not contribute to stability on the European Continent. On the contrary, it can seriously complicate the situation in Europe.

Therefore, the struggle for Poland, whether it will be possible without delay to solve the serious problems of that country to the benefit of socialism, in the interests of securing the continuity of its development and strengthening its ties with the Warsaw Treaty countries, is at the same time a struggle for the strengthening of security and peace in Europe, not to speak of the fact that Western circles' support for the Walesa trade union's destructive antisocialist actions constitutes a gross violation of the basic provisions of the Final Act concerning non-interference in the other states' internal affairs, violations of a document which was also signed by representatives of these states.

U.S. 'Shamelessness'

AU011054 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 31 Mar 81 p 7

[Vladimir Lipsky article: "Foreign-Political Note; Shamelessness Is No Coincidence"]

[Excerpt] Shamelessness is a part of a downright hysterical campaign toward Poland, which has been unfolded in the past few days, particularly in the United States, and, under U.S. indulgence, also elsewhere in the West. Totally intentional and with carefully measured big doses of anti-Sovietism, Washington has been escalating tension over this socialist country with the objective of freezing even more the detente process and creating conditions for feverish armament as well as for an attempt to restore its dictate at least over the capitalist world. However, it is also in the interest of American imperialism to continue fanning tension inside Poland. The goal: To erode the foundations of the country's socialist system. At a press conference in San Francisco, one of the well-known proponents of American monopolist capital, AFL-CIO Chairman Lane Kirkland, who is close to the CIA again proudly provided information on how American "yellow" trade unions financially and technically support Walesa's "Solidarity." He immediately explained the reasons for that aid: saying that "Solidarity's" principles do not concur with those of a socialist society and that it is an anticommunist organization.

There really is no need to explain in more detail Washington's interest that no "decisive steps" be taken against "Solidarity" and other destructive forces in Poland.

STROUGAL RECEIVES AUSTRIAN BANK PRESIDENT

LD311444 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1300 GMT 31 Mar 81

[Text] Today Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, received Stephan Koren, president of the Austrian National Bank, in the Hrzan Palace in Prague. At the meeting, the two representatives expressed their views on the current world economic situation and its influence on the economy of the industrially advanced and developing countries. They also discussed the possibilities of further deepening political and economic cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Austria.

Svatopluk Potac, chairman of the Czechoslovak State Bank, and Heinz Weinberger, Austrian ambassador to Czechoslovakia were present at the meeting.

JAKES SPEAKS AT PARTY SEMINAR ON CPSU CONGRESS

LD312338 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 31 Mar 81

[Text] Today a state-wide seminar on the results of the highest deliberations of Soviet communists was held in Prague. It was attended by lecturers of the CPCZ Central Committee, of regional and district committees of the party and by other workers of our ideological front.

Milos Jakes, Presidium candidate member and CPCZ Central Committee Secretary, spoke about the importance of the 26th CPSU Congress for the development of Soviet society. He stressed that the deliberations of the congress and its results have a primary importance for the solution of all key questions of the present-day world. He recalled that the results of the congress of Soviet communists represent a great support for our work, too, and that they have also been utilized in the preparations of our 16th party congress.

NATIONAL FRONT JOINT SESSION MEETS 27 MARCH

Husak Speech

LD272334 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1530 GMT 27 Mar 81

[Text] The Central Committees of the National Front of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, the Czech Socialist Republic and the Slovak Socialist Republic met in joint session in Prague today. They discussed the tasks for organs and organizations of the National Front arising from preparations for the general elections to representative bodies. At the end of the debates, a speech was made by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, president of the republic and chairman of the Central Committee of the CSSR National Front.

He paid tribute to the joint session of the Central Committees of the National Front which proved the full unity of all its component parts, political parties, social and special interest organizations, in all the main questions affecting the life of our society. It revealed full support for the policy of the CPCZ and our socialist state. Speeches made during the discussion mentioned concrete results achieved in various spheres of activity of individual components of the National Front, Comrade Husak stressed. They are very good and valuable results which show what millions of people can achieve when they pursue a common objective. Comrade Gustav Husak thanked all components of the National Front, all their members, from the fullness of his heart for this great achievement. It is a work which contributes to the development of our country, to the happiness of our people, and we value it greatly, said Comrade Husak.

In connection with the preparations for the general elections, he stressed the importance of day-to-day concrete political educational work, which is one of the basic conditions for successful fulfillment of the tasks we have set ourselves. They are exacting tasks. We are pleased, said Comrade Gustav Husak, that today's joint meeting of the Central Committee of the National Front also confirmed the support which individual components of the National Front, political parties and social organizations, have expressed for the draft of the main trends of economic and social development of our country for the 1981-85 period.

In characterizing our main tasks for the years ahead, he recalled that what will be involved includes the preservation of peace for the people's calm constructive work, the ensurance of further development of our socialist society, the further development of the economy in complicated international and internal conditions, the maintenance of high living standards, social certainties and the stability of the people's living conditions.

What is involved, Comrade Husak said, is a clear perspective for the present, as well as future generations. In order to achieve these demanding targets, Comrade Husak went on to say, it is necessary to mobilize all component parts of the National Front, by means of constant political-educational activities and everyday influence. It is necessary to strive for the people to understand the policy of the CPCZ, the National Front, the socialist state; to be involved in it and to be active in this direction in their everyday lives. Our aim is to constantly strengthen the moral political unity of the people, the two nations, and all the nationalities of our state, this unity being a firm support and base for further successful progress.

In conclusion, Comrade Gustav Husak wished those taking part in the session, all the components of the National Front, every success in implementing the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress, in the preparations for the elections, as well as in further work for the future growth of our homeland.

Election Commission Results

AU301537 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 28 March 1981 on pages 1 and 2 carries a 2,100-word "JJ"-signed report entitled, "Approaching the 16th CPCZ Congress in Unity," on the 27 March Prague session of the National Front Central Committees of the CSSR and the Czech and Slovak Socialist Republics devoted to the preparation of general elections to be held on 5-6 June 1981. RUDE PRAVO reports the results of the election of the National Front's election commissions: Jindrich Polednik, CPCZ Central Committee secretary, was elected chairman of the Central Election Commission; Tomas Travnicek, deputy chairman of the CSSR National Front Central Committee, and Jan Janik, Presidium member and CPSL Central Committee secretary, his deputies; and Vladimir Sulc, head of a CSSR National Front Central Committee department, was elected secretary of the Central Election Commission.

The composition of the Czech and Slovak election commissions is as follows:

Czech Socialist Republic [CSR]: Chairman--Tomas Travnicek, deputy chairman of the CSSR National Front Central Committee; Deputy Chairmen--Miloslav Vacik, deputy chairman of the CSR National Front Central Committee; Jarmila Malecka, deputy chairwoman of the CSSR Union of Women Central Committee; Bohuslav Kucera, chairman of the Czechoslovak Socialist Party and deputy chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly; and Frantisek Toman, chairman of the Czechoslovak People's Party and CSR minister; Secretary--Marie Hruskova, secretary of the CSR National Front Central Committee.

Slovak Socialist Republic: Chairman--Jan Janik, Presidium member and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee; Deputy Chairmen--Ladislav Abraham, CPSL Central Committee Presidium member and chairman of the Slovak Council of Trade Unions; Jozef Mjartan, chairman of the Slovak Revival Party; and Michal Zakovic, chairman of the Freedom Party; Secretary--Fedor Gulla, deputy chairman of the Slovak National Front Central Committee.

BRIEFS

DEATH OF CPCZ MEMBER--Prague, 31 Mar (CETKA)--The Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Central Committee and the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly announced today that Bohuslav Lastovicka, Central Committee member of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, Federal Assembly deputy, member of the Presidium of the House of the People and chairman of its foreign committee, died here yesterday at the age of 76. [Excerpt] [Prague CTK in English 1752 GMT 31 Mar 81 LD]

SINDERMANN PRESENTS SOCIALIST COMPETITION AWARDS

LD280010 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 27 Mar 81

[Text] Outstanding achievements in socialist competition in honor of the 10th SED Congress were acknowledged in Berlin today with high state awards. On behalf of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, Horst Sindermann, deputy chairman of the Council of State and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, made the presentations.

During a festive ceremony he invested working people from all sectors of social life with the title Hero of Labor and the Order of the Banner of Labor.

In his speech, Horst Sindermann described the achievements in socialist competition as an impressive commitment to the SED, which always considers itself obliged to work for the happiness of all citizens. They were achievements which set the standards for the 1980's, and they grew from the recognition that there is an organic unity between work and living standards. When the 10th SED Congress decided to continue the course of the main task, Horst Sindermann continued, it was able to rely on the full agreement of the working class and all other working people.

STOPH ATTENDS BERLIN FACTORY'S AWARD CEREMONY

LD271436 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1824 GMT 26 Mar 81

[Text] Berlin, 26 Mar (ADN)--During the first quarter of 1981 the working people of the Marzahn machine tool factory in Berlin will achieve a growth rate in industrial goods production of 14.6 percent compared with the same period last year. For their great increase in performance especially by purposeful intensification, the machine tool workers were presented on Thursday with a banner of honor of the SED Central Committee.

At the presentation ceremony Willi Stoph, member of the SED Politburo and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, paid tribute to these initiatives as an expression of the profound confidence of the working people in the policy of the SED. He expressed his certainty that for the solution of the tasks ahead the party could again rely on oft-tested works collectives of which the workers of the machine tool factory were one.

Other meritorious works collectives also received banners of honor of the SED Central Committee for their particular achievements in preparation of the 10th SED Congress.

AXEN PRESENTS BANNER TO FRANKFURT-ODER WORKS

LD241224 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1500 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Text] A banner of honor of the SED Central Committee was presented today by Hermann Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, to the workers of the Frankfurt-Oder semiconductor works. At a meeting he stressed that the works has been called upon to perform pioneer work for the economy in a double sense of the word. On the one hand it has considerable influence in ensuring that the required rate of scientific-technical development is accelerated in all branches, while on the other hand it has also itself to ensure rapid progress in micro-electronics. In order to fulfill this dual obligation as pacemaker in the economy and within the micro-electronics sector it is necessary to ensure that the expansion of the rationalizing capacity becomes fully effective.

Immediately prior to this, a machine tool project for the manufacture of special technological equipment and rationalization equipment for micro-electronics was commissioned ahead of schedule in the presence of Hermann Axen.

ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT SHOWS U.S. 'VIOLENCE'

LD312020 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 31 Mar 81

[Anonymous commentary]

[Excerpts] Horrifying! I cannot say much more than this at the moment, just as the President's daughter, Maureen Reagan, was able to give her statement to one of the U.S. TV networks only with an expression and tone of horror.

The attempt against President Reagan is shocking itself, but unfortunately the world has to recognize that senseless violence is rooted in U.S. history and in present society.

The world's reaction was immediate and unequivocal. One of the biggest of the U.S. weeklies, TIME, in its latest issue published 23 March, devotes a full 12 pages to what the title page advertises as "Violent Crime in the United States." Of course, it is mere coincidence that this lengthy article coincided with the attempt against President Reagan. But actually it is not entirely coincidence. The world is always shocked, horrified, dumbfounded every time it meets (open) manifestations of U.S. violence. It does this in spite of the fact that we have known for years that this violence exists in U.S. history and also in its present society. This is true even if it turns out that the assailant is mad. He most certainly is mad. But the intention hovers there in the air somehow; it hovers there by virtue of the fact that there is no control whatsoever over arms.

According to estimates, there are many tens of millions of weapons in the country. In a single year, criminals killed 11,000 people with firearms. And U.S. history has hardly a president against whom an attempt was not made.

NEPSZABADSAG REVIEWS WEEK'S EVENTS IN POLAND

AU311206 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 29 Mar 81 p 10

[Zoltan Laczik article: "Outline of the Situation in Poland"]

[Text] An intensification of tension characterizes the situation once more in Poland. The PZPR Politburo concluded at a 22 March meeting that certain forces, proceeding from an extremist position, using adventurous methods and seeking various pretexts, are provoking renewed tension in the country. Those forces are striving to undermine the social order and create distrust in the state, mainly in the police and security forces. In Bydgoszcz, the occupation of the voivodship center of the United Peasant Party took place with the support of the local organization of Solidarity, and then an attempt was made to occupy the voivodship council. On instructions from the competent state organs of power, the forces in charge of maintaining order proceeded legally, pointed out the Politburo.

In spite of that, referring to the incident, the Solidarity arbitration committee in session in Bydgoszcz ordered a 4-hour so-called warning strike for Friday and a full-day strike for next Tuesday. It made these acts subject to an "appropriate result" at talks to be conducted with government representatives. Some interplant Solidarity committees have been transformed into strike committees in recent days. In connection with all this, Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, noted at a congress of agricultural circles on Tuesday that calling for strikes is of a self-destructive nature and brings about grave dangers in the country's present position.

In an interview with the PZPR's Katowice voivodship paper on Tuesday, Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski recalled that when Premier Jaruzelski took office Lech Walesa, on behalf of the Solidarity leadership, pledged support for the premier and his appeal for 90 days of tranquillity. However, more and more local conflicts ensued and acts which are not only of an economic, but also of a political character, began in recent days. Rakowski stated: There is no constitutional state that would tolerate a policy leading to destabilization of the institutions of power.

Incidentally, it emerges from Polish press reports that the decision of leading Solidarity organs to strike was reached under more than customarily stormy circumstances. Walesa and a few of his associates recommended moderation, but they remained in the minority. Walesa accused Kuron (a leader of the KOR organization, which openly attacks the socialist system) and similar Solidarity advisers of irresponsibility and playing a hazardous political game. Developments show that control of the organization is increasingly slipping out of the hands of the more moderate leaders of Solidarity and that certain Solidarity groups are acting as organizations of opposition political parties.

Negotiations continued throughout the week between a Rakowski-led government committee and a Solidarity arbitration committee. The deputy premier said at the talks on Wednesday: Solidarity is presenting demands which have the nature of ultimatums and leave no scope for compromise. Solidarity leaders have launched a large-scale campaign against the power of the state and its organs. There are forces that want to wage a veritable crusade against the people's power, he stressed. He expressed serious doubt that the demands have really been motivated by the Bydgoszcz incident, listing 10 other cases that took place prior to the Bydgoszcz events. It is certain, he said, that the incident could have been avoided if Solidarity representatives had not alarmed local leaders suspecting an intention of occupying the building.

A 4-hour strike took place on Friday. Work stopped at many large enterprises and mass public transportation was crippled in Warsaw. Under the prevailing circumstances, the strike further aggravated the economic situation and the provision of supplies. That gives cause for concern and so does the intention of Solidarity leaders to continue the negotiations while aiming a "strike weapon" at the government.

NATO leading circles are following the developments with keen attention. Some statements that have been made show the objective of those circles: destabilizing socialist Poland and weakening the socialist community. The White House has published a statement tantamount to a downright attempt to prescribe for the Polish authorities what means they should use against those who undermine the institutions of state power.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS POLISH SOLIDARITY AGREEMENT

LD312032 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 31 Mar 81

[Anonymous commentary]

[Text] I imagine that everyone received with some satisfaction the news that in Poland the state authorities and Solidarity have reached agreement. I quote the joint communique: Both sides are willing to take joint steps in the interest of averting social sociopolitical conflict. Let us hope that Poland can at last set off on the road of socialist renewal, on the road of restoring the Leninist norms of party life, of strengthening the relations of the party and the working class, the people.

Good compromises have always been instruments of politics and will also remain so. But even compromises have certain limits, as Stanislaw Kania said. In present-day Poland these limits are above all that socialism must remain in power; the party's leading role must not be questioned and the country must function further as a reliable member of the socialist community.

But the compromise also has an economic side. I imagine that in Poland too the spring sun is shining at full strength. No doubt it is very important to agree on what kind of agrarian organization should be created, but it was good to hear today at last that the spring work is going ahead at full steam. For Poland's internal compromises cannot be solved from outside, either politically or economically.

FORMER U.S. EMIGRANT, ACCOMPLICES APPREHENDED

AU312114 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 26 Mar 81 p 12

["S.A." report: "Smuggler of People Before the Court"]

[Summary] "The municipal attorney general's office had indicted 31-year old Karoly Okos and his accomplices for smuggling people and illegal border crossing. The principal defendant fled in 1978, through Yugoslavia, to Italy, from where, after spending 14 months at a camp, he emigrated to the United States. He returned to Hungary in 1980."

Not much later, Okos married and soon afterwards decided to leave the country illegally, taking his wife and small daughter with him. Antal Bormuth, a friend of his, also planned to defect. Since Karoly Okos possessed only a "refugee" passport he received in the United States, which is unsuitable for journeys between socialist countries, it was decided to obtain a passport by fraudulent means."

Ferenc Font, an acquaintance of his, applied for a passport for Bulgaria, entering in the application form Okos' description and Okos' picture was substituted for that of Font. Gyula Dravicz, another acquaintance, forged the annotation "exit permit" and "transit" in the passport.

On 5 December 1980, Bormuth, taking Okos' daughter with him, went to Romania by car and Okos and his wife went there by train. They joined up and attempted to cross the Romanian-Yugoslav border at Turnu Severin, but the attempt failed.

1981 TRADE PROTOCOL WITH GDR SIGNED BY MINISTERS

LD010400 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1351 GMT 31 Mar 81

[Text] Budapest, 31 Mar (ADN)--A protocol on trade between the GDR and Hungary in 1981 was signed in Budapest on Tuesday by the deputy foreign trade ministers of the two countries, Dietrich Lemke and Janos Vas. Based on the long-term trade agreement for 1981-85 which was concluded in December 1980, the protocol provides for an increase in mutual deliveries and services.

The trade planned for 1981 reflects the high level which specialization and cooperation has reached in trade between the two countries. Important for the GDR and Hungary are deliveries of products of the machine construction, electrical engineering, electronics and chemical industries, as well as raw materials and intermediate products.

The GDR will import from Hungary busses, agricultural machinery, data processing equipment and related apparatus, communications equipment, electronic components, machine tools, machinery for food processing and the making of luxury goods, as well as electrical parts for vehicles and large amounts of aluminum, bauxite, alumina, pharmaceutical products, grain, poultry and seed.

The GDR is to export to Hungary mainly trucks and trailers, harvesting machines, lifting and transport equipment, machine tools and textile machinery as well as tracked vehicles. The GDR is also to export pesticides, chemical raw materials and pharmaceutical products as well as potash and lignite briquettes.

The exchange of consumer and luxury goods and food is to be continued. The GDR, for example, will receive from Hungary this year, among other things, 375,000 hectoliters of wine and champagne, fresh and processed fruit and vegetables, textiles, shoes, refrigerators, car radios and supplies for the record, radio and television industry.

Hungary will import from the GDR, among other things, textiles, toys, musical instruments and cosmetics. The trade agreed upon for 1981 will be an important contribution to fulfilling the economic plans of both countries.

BILATERAL COOPERATION WITH MEXICO EXAMINED

FL271134 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0235 GMT 27 Mar 81

[By Mariela Chazaro]

[Text] Mexico City, 26 Mar (NOTIMEX)--The third Mexico-Hungary meeting concluded on 24 March in Budapest, the Foreign Relations Secretariat reported today. The two countries evaluated developments in bilateral economic cooperation and outlined future cooperation plans. The delegations discussed the need to make joint efforts designed to step up economic relations so as to better coordinate these relations regarding not only trade but also industrial, technical and financial relations. They also concluded that it is very important to encourage the continuity of the projects of cooperation. To this effect, they analyzed the way in which to set up a system to follow up on the progress of said projects.

In the trade area, they recommended signing a new trade protocol for the 1982-84 3-year period to renew the current one. New areas of bilateral trade were identified in products such as cotton and synthetic fiber garments, glass, drilling hoses and industrial teaching equipment. The talks turned to identifying the industrial products [as received] on which it is believed that probability (?of cooperation) exists, namely, bus, pharmaceutical and mining-metallurgical factories. The delegations of the two countries expressed the need to strengthen bilateral cooperation, especially in the agricultural-livestock and agro-industrial sectors within the Mexican food system (SAM). In this regard, they examined various projects, including exchange [of experience] on corn and integrated agro-industry yields. In the financial field, joint action was proposed to take better advantage of existing credits between the two countries. The signing of new financial agreements also was proposed.

The Mexican delegation was led by Ambassador Rogelio Martinez, director in chief for economic affairs of the Foreign Relations Secretariat; while the Hungarian side was headed by Janos Tormasi, director general [as received] of the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

HEVES COUNTY COUNCIL OFFICIALS RELIEVED OF POSTS

LD312228 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 31 Mar 81

[text] The Heves County Council chairman and his deputy have been relieved of their posts. The decision on the release of Endre Fekete-Gyor and Jozsef Varga was made at the last session of the county council.

NEMETH ADDRESSES KISZ CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION

LD310850 Budapest MTI in English 1735 GMT 30 Mar 81

[Text] Budapest, 30 Mar (MTI)--The Central Committee of the Hungarian Communist Youth Union [KISZ] met in session Monday. Karoly Nemeth, member of the Political Committee of the HSWP and secretary of the Central Committee, participated in and addressed the session. The conferees discussed the draft resolution to be submitted to the upcoming Tenth Congress of the KISZ, as put forward by Sandor Nagy, secretary of the Central Committee of the KISZ. The draft resolution was formulated upon taking into consideration the recommendations made in meetings of local KISZ organizations and meetings of delegates in February and March. The Central Committee of the KISZ has adopted the draft resolution and will soon submit it to county-level assemblies of delegates for discussion. The Central Committee has decided to convene the tenth congress for May 29, 1981.

LEADERS' MESSAGES WISH REAGAN SPEEDY RECOVERY

Jablonski Telegram

LD311534 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 31 Mar 81

[Text] Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, has sent a telegram to President Ronald Reagan. We read in it as follows:

Esteemed Mr President, we have received with profound regret the news of the attempt on your life. On behalf of the highest authorities of the Polish People's Republic, I wish to convey to you, Mr President, wishes for a speedy recovery.

Kania Wishes

LD312056 Warsaw PAP in English 2030 GMT 31 Mar 81

[Text] Warsaw, 31 Mar (PAP)--PUWP CC First Secretary Stanislaw Kania has said in a message today he strongly feels for U.S. President Reagan and wishes him a speedy recovery from the wound he received in Monday's assassination attempt on his life.

COMMENT ON REAGAN ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT, SHOCK

LD311532 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 31 Mar 81

[Excerpts] History knows instances where the course of events has been changed by one shot. Yesterday's attempt on the life of U.S. President Ronald Reagan makes it clear to all how much events which could place such a mighty power as the United States in an extremely complex situation depend on circumstances. Luckily a tragedy did not occur.

On Monday America lived through a shock. It was not known what the President's state of health was. It was not known whether Vice President George Bush would take over his duties. Today we know that no such decisions will be needed.

The Monday incident showed to Americans who in the Cabinet was closest to the President and on whom Reagan relies first of all in his rule over the most powerful country of the West. In addition to Vice President Bush, they are: Secretary of State General Alexander Haig and the Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger. This proves that it is they who, to a great extent, influence the style and methods of Ronald Reagan's way of governing.

GENSCHER-REAGAN WARNING AGAINST FORCE IN NATION

LD311550 Warsaw PAP in English 1445 GMT 31 Mar 81

[Text] Washington, 31 Mar (PAP)--At the State Department briefing Monday, journalists were told that U.S. President Reagan and FRG Chancellor Schmidt discussed developments in Poland on March 30 before the attempt on Reagan's life. They were agreeing on stands and a programme of action in case of an outbreak of crisis and the use of force in Poland. Details of the talks were not disclosed at the briefing.

Some time later, a White House spokesman said that both statesmen agreed that the U.S. and the FRG would not give economic assistance to Poland if force were used in this country.

Also, President Valery Giscard d'Estaing of France and FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt had a telephone talk yesterday and discussed "several current topics, including problems of giving aid to Poland."

SOLIDARITY KKP MEETS; RESOLUTION CANCELS STRIKE

Lis on Meeting, Statement

LD311810 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 31 Mar 81

[Text] Immediately before the session of the National Consultative Commission [KKP] began in Gdansk, we asked Bogdan Lis, deputy chairman of the KKP of Solidarity for a statement:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] What is the agenda of the meeting?

[Lis] Presentation of the agreement as received by those who took part in the negotiations; next discussion [words indistinct].

[Question] What can one expect after today?

[Answer] Most of all, we can expect a stormy debate because, as I said (?the talks were difficult) because there is great tension--the general strike is not an easy matter [words indistinct] decisions on the latest events.

[Question] What time can we expect a decision?

[Answer] At night, probably in the small hours, about 2 or 3 at night [0000-0100 GMT]

[Question] Are you optimistic about the outcome?

[Answer] I think so. [end recording]

Talks in Closed Session

LD311634 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1605 GMT 31 Mar 81

[Text] Piotr Stocki speaks from the Lenin Shipyard in Gdansk: The meeting of the National Consultative Commission [KKP] has started here with 1 hour's delay--that is not at 1600 but at 1700. Ten minutes before photographers and television men were allowed into the hall. Now the talks are being held in camera and at this moment it is difficult to tell when they will finish.

Let me recall that the most urgent issue is the final KKP decision on calling of the general strike. The organizers have announced a press conference but I have heard from a KKP member that it is impossible to tell whether it will be held at midnight today or, for instance, tomorrow at 2000.

I have already said that the debate is being held in camera. It is attended by several regional interfactory founding committees and members of the KKP Presidium. Forty-one people will be authorized to take part in the vote. In addition, representatives of the union press, that is from the (AS) agency and factory bulletings, are allowed into the debate hall. Domestic and foreign radio and TV journalists can follow the debate from the small labor safety and hygiene room and from the main work's canteen when loudspeakers have been installed. The Gdansk Lenin Shipyard telex has today received many messages from all parts of the country, the majority of which support the stand of Lech Walesa presented during the last talks between Solidarity and the government.

'Differences of Opinion'

LD311930 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 31 Mar 81

[Text] Gdansk--Ladies and gentlemen, we all received with relief yesterday's agreement between the delegation of the National Consultative Commission [KKP] of NSZZ Solidarity led by Lech Walesa, and the Council of Ministers Committee for Trade Union Affairs led by Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski. That agreement enabled the cancellation of the general strike planned for today.

A meeting of the KKP of Solidarity began today; the final decision to call off a general strike lies within its power. Here is our report:

At 1625 today a meeting of the KKP of NSZZ Solidarity began at the Gdansk shipyard. The topic is the assessment of the agreement concluded yesterday between the Council of Ministers Committee for Trade Union Affairs and the KKP delegation. Everyone is waiting very tensely [word indistinct] for the results of the deliberations. It is being said this is the most important meeting of the KKP in its entire history. It should arrive at an agreed standpoint of the Solidarity leadership regarding the current situation in Poland. Lech Walesa said one gets the impression [word indistinct] that some members of the KKP have lost touch with their electors and workplaces and are presenting only their own views and opinions.

The Gdansk Interfactory Strike Committee has received an enormous number of telexes and telegrams from Solidarity works commissions, expressing satisfaction at the way the talks ended.

The deliberations began with a detailed report on the negotiations in Warsaw. A discussion on their outcome is still envisaged.

It is known from unofficial sources that there are certain differences (?of opinion) on this issue. I expect that the deliberations of the KKP will go on until late into the night. They are accompanied by the [word indistinct] interest of journalists from all over the world. [Words indistinct] members of Solidarity from the shipyard and some other plants of the tricity are receiving broadcasts in the works canteen.

Lis Comments During Break

LD312058 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 31 Mar 81

[Text] The debate of the National Consultative Commission [KKP] of NSZZ Solidarity started at 1700 in the Lenin Shipyard in Gdansk today. It is in its powers to make the final decision concerning the cancellation of the general strike. The debate, chaired by Lech Walesa, is attended by the entire Presidium of NSZZ Solidarity and delegations from large work establishments from all parts of Poland.

Here is a report by our Gdansk correspondent Piotr Szatkowski:

[Begin recording] During the first break I talks to a member of the KKP, Bogdan Lis.

[Question] What can be said about the talks so far?

[Answer] A report on the negotiations during the past week was presented. It was not yet a full interpretation of [word indistinct]. Most of the delegates did not take the floor. Only now after the break [words indistinct]. It will be very stormy but there will be no serious dissent. On the other hand there is the possibility of renegotiating as regards certain points of the proposal. The agreement can be regarded as a preliminary agreement. Of course, the strike is called off but the KKP, after agreeing on certain points which it would like to have included in the agreement, will probably later renegotiate.

[Question] Discussions are taking place now during the break, behind the scenes. There is tension in the air. That is because the general strike was an extremely serious matter. It was prevented from taking place at the last minute, it just was postponed. Besides, the matter of calling off the strike is not very clear; there were no consultations with (?all) Interfactory Founding Committee members and there were no consultations with [word indistinct] Strike Committee in Gdansk. All this creates a climate of excitement, but I think that everything will go well; I am an optimist.

[Question] A few minutes ago I was at the Solidarity office in the shipyard where there were scores of telexes from all over the country. An overwhelming majority of them supported the stand of Lech Walesa during the talks.

[Answer] Of course, we are not denying this. The calling off of the strike itself made people much more relaxed but the majority of the telexes contain statements that the agreement does not satisfy them in full.

[Question] How long will the talks last?

[Answer] Until late at night, probably 0400 in the morning. [end recording]

Resolution Cancels Strike

LD312320 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 31 Mar 81

[Text] The National Consultative Commission [KKP] of the NSZZ Solidarity, which has been meeting at the Lenin Shipyard in Gdansk, has passed a resolution to call off the general strike. Twenty-five people voted to call off the strike, four voted against, and six abstained.

The issue of the strike alert is still being discussed. Its calling-off depends on the general assessment of the results of the talks between the delegation of the Solidarity KKP and the Council of Ministers Committee for Trade Union Affairs.

The deliberations, chaired by Lech Walesa, are still in progress.

Apart from the issue of the strike alert, some points of the agreement with the government are being discussed.

No Strikes Before 15 Apr

NC312230 Paris AFP in English 2223 GMT 31 Mar 81

[Text] Gdansk, Northern Poland, 31 Mar (AFP)--Leaders of Poland's independent labor federation Solidarity voted here late today to renounce strikes until at least April 15.

The vote was 25 to 4 with 6 abstentions. Solidarity's National Coordinating Commission was continuing to debate tonight whether to maintain a strike threat for April 15 in case the government failed to keep its promises or whether to order the three-month suspension of strikes that Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski appealed for when he took office.

Only in case a three-month truce is decided on, would the state of strike preparations in all enterprises of the country be lifted, members of the commission said.

But one of the free union leaders beaten up at Bydgoszcz on March 19 apparently by police complained that the compromise agreement with the government last night to defer the nation-wide general strike scheduled to start this morning "betrayed the union's interests."

The complaint was in a letter read to the Coordinating Commission from Jan Rulewski, head of the Bydgoszcz district branch of Solidarity.

The beaten trade unionist accused Solidarity chief Lech Walesa of making too many concessions to the government in the negotiations in Warsaw yesterday.

Mr Walesa said last night the government had satisfied 70 to 80 percent of Solidarity's demands, which included the dismissal of the two vice-governors of the Bydgoszcz district. General Jaruzelski transferred them elsewhere today "at their request," it was announced, without specifying their new posts.

In a televised speech here today before Solidarity's Coordinating Commission convened, Mr Walesa said he would appeal to rank-and-file workers if the commission refused to ratify the compromise agreement with the government.

"One must know when to stop," he said. "We cannot mutually destroy each other and we trade unionists are destroying ourselves with strikes."

KKP Hears Wyszynski Message

LD010712 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0620 GMT 1 Apr 81

[Excerpt] The meeting of the National Consultative Commission [KKP] of the NSZZ Solidarity, which began at 1630 yesterday at the Lenin Shipyard in Gdansk, has been adjourned. It has been announced that the KKP will resume deliberations at 1000 today at the headquarters of the Gdansk Interfactory Founding Committee.

The participants in the meeting listened to a tape recording of the speech made by the primate of Poland at his meeting with the Solidarity activists who participated in the negotiations.

The primate stressed that social tensions and conflicts complicate not just the situation in our country but also in Europe and the world. The responsibility for the social and economic situation is not only a collective one, but an individual one as well which rests on each of us.

The primate expressed the view that Solidarity [words indistinct] should fight most of all to create conditions for the normal activity of the union.

Discussion Adjourned

LD010040 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0000 GMT 1 Apr 81

[Text] The meeting of the National Consultative Commission [KKP] of the NSZZ Solidarity, which began at 1630 yesterday at the Lenin Shipyard in Gdansk, has been adjourned. It has been announced that the KKP will resume deliberations at 1000 today at the headquarters of the Gdansk Interfactory Founding Committee.

The main topic of discussion is the course and results of the negotiations carried out by KKP representatives with the Council of Ministers Committee for Trade Union Affairs. The commission acquainted itself with the details of the negotiations on the basis of the shorthand notes of and reports by those participating in the talks.

A letter from Jan Rulewski [chairman of the Bydgoszcz Interfactory Founding Committee] was read in which he rejects the results of the talks as unsatisfactory and strongly attacks the team of KKP negotiators, Lech Walesa in particular.

In the ensuing discussion moderate criticism was expressed as regards the results of the talks and the decisions taken. They were said to be not very precise and it was demanded that they be defined more precisely during the next round of talks. Much time was devoted to discussing the problems of private farmers associations. It was stated that it is necessary for farmers representatives to be supported by the NSZZ Solidarity in undertaking further talks aimed at the registration of private farmers into an independent self-governing trade union.

The issue of the Bydgoszcz events was also discussed. Here also it was considered that the results of the talks with the government commission were not fully satisfactory.

Late in the evening, after interruption of the discussion on individual points of agreement initiated after the talks with the government commission, a resolution calling off the general strike was adopted. It was decided to discuss the issue of also calling off the strike alert after all of the problems on the agenda of the present KKP session had been discussed.

31 Mar Talks Reviewed

LD011042 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 1 Apr 81

[Text] Here is a report from (Piotr Paszkowski) in Gdansk:

When I left the Gdansk Interfactory Founding Committee headquarters to file this report it was 1130 [0930 GMT] and the second round of talks of the National Consultative Commission of the NSZZ Solidarity had still not begun. Let me remind you that in accordance with yesterday's decisions, the talks were supposed to resume today at 1000. We all waited more than 1 hour for some sort of communique but it has turned out that for the time being representatives of trade union bulletins and newspapers can enter the hall but that the doors are closed to the press, radio and television and we do not know what will happen next.

The talks should be beginning as I make this report. The discussion will continue on the contents of the joint statement of the National Consultative Commission [KKP] delegation and the government. Let me remind you that the first day of the talks yesterday began with a detailed report on Monday's talks in Warsaw. The speech made by Primate Stefan Wyszyński during his meeting with the Solidarity group was also reviewed.

The matter of registering the trade union of individual farmers gave rise to the greatest emotion. It was stated that the talks on this subject to date have been held behind the backs of rural dwellers. The KKP was accused of having too little resolve and foresight in these matters. Let me remind you also that during the night discussions the votes of 25 KKP members decided the calling off of the general strike. Four votes were cast against and six abstained.

Also, most of the more than 100 telex messages which reached the Gdansk Lenin Shipyard yesterday supported Lech Walesa's stand during the talks on Monday with the government.

Talks Resume 1 Apr

LD011156 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1130 GMT 1 Apr 81

[Text] The session of the National Consultative Commission [KKP] of the NSZZ Solidarity resumed at 1100 at the Interfactory Founding Committee office in Gdansk. A debate started on other points of the agreement initialled in Warsaw on 30 March following the talks between the KKP representatives and the Council of Ministers Committee for Trade Union Affairs. After discussion and evaluation of the agreement, a decision will be made on the possible calling off [odwołanie] of the strike alert, which is still in effect.

Strike Alert Canceled

LD011310 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 1 Apr 81

[Text] According to our Gdansk correspondent, the National Consultative Commission [KKP] of NSZZ Solidarity has decided to call off [odwołać] beginning today, the state of strike alert throughout the country, with the exception of Bydgoszcz region.

Walesa Interview

LD311922 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 31 Mar 81

[Interview with Lech Walesa, chairman of the National Consultative Commission of NSZZ Solidarity, in Gdansk on 31 March; questions by unidentified TV reporter--recorded]

[Text] [Question] I am from the TV news. Mr Walesa, what [words indistinct].

[Answer] I told you already, the agenda is the agenda. I have just returned from Warsaw, half an hour ago. [Passage indistinct] activists sometimes forget where they came from, [word indistinct], therefore I think they will see sense, they have a duty to act with reason. Be decisive, or course, but use reason. [Words indistinct] There are telexes saying that the work enterprises totally approve [passage indistinct]. The common sense [words indistinct].

[Question] A private question: How do you feel after all this?

[Answer] I do not know when I can eat or change my clothes. I do not feel anything, I am completely worn out, but I shall survive.

[Question] Your children have forgotten their father, no doubt.

[Answer] I do not know, I have not seen them.

[Question] For how long?

[Answer] About a month I think, I do not know when I left [words indistinct].

[Question] [Words indistinct] contact with the government, with the government commission?

[Answer] There is no problem with this as we have a phone patch. I have a direct line and there is one to the Interfactory Founding Committee as well. The technology is so good that we can arrange all this. [Words indistinct] it all depends on how things will go, but I think that we shall change over to a different way--the way of negotiations. We cannot go on destroying each other, on and on. After all we are destroying ourselves. That is why we must force [zmusic] the government to sit at the table with us and not to make us use this heaviest weapon. I expect that from this moment on we shall all sit around the table because the government has gotten the idea by now and the government knows that we must negotiate and talk. Of course, there will be concessions as we do not see everything exactly the way the government sees it. [Sentence indistinct]. There are things which do not cost anything and these things can be done. For this we are going to fight.

[Question] Mr Walesa, can we sleep peacefully tonight?

[Answer] Of course. There is no other way. Even if this meeting thinks otherwise, there are still tens of work enterprises [words indistinct]. There are people who represent workforces and we shall see what the workforces think. Some people have forgotten in the last 6 months that people continued working, (?they simply lost touch). [Passage indistinct] there are so many agreements of various kinds floating around that it is difficult to read them all. Let them see what is going on, let them get down to the grassroots, let them see the people and let them make a decision.

[Reporter] Thank you very much.

WARSAW SOLIDARITY CRITICIZES WALESA ON AGREEMENT

LD311740 Hamburg DPA in German 1647 GMT 31 Mar 81

[Text] Warsaw, 31 Mar (DPA)--The Warsaw branch of Solidarity (Mazowsze) has sharply criticized the decision made by the negotiating delegation under Lech Walesa. The text of the resolution by the Mazowsze Presidium, released today, runs as follows:

In regard to the decision to suspend the general strike--a decision which the Mazowsze region only learned of from television--we declare:

1. It is a clear violation of democratic principles for a negotiating group composed of a few persons to take a decision to postpone the strike instead of asking the national committee, which could have been called into session on Monday.

2. The practice of having many experts attend the negotiations is immensely harmful since their opinion is substituted for the opinion of the trade union leaders and members. The participation in the negotiations of persons who are not concerned, who were called in by our delegation, must be described as completely inadmissible. The minutes of the negotiations should be made available to trade union members.

A significant part of the basic demands underlying the strike has not been finally settled. It concerns in particular the question of discontinuing criminal prosecutions and the right to reply in the mass media. The affair of the scope and registration of the farmers Solidarity organization was settled only partially and without adequate guarantees.

The results which were negotiated are unsatisfactory. Having regard for the fact that the unity of the trade union is a matter which today needs special protection, the Presidium of the Mazowsze region declares that it subordinates itself to the decision by the national committee concerning further trade union action. It calls on the other regions to do likewise.

On 31 March the executive of the Mazowsze region will meet to assess definitively the results of the negotiations and to decide on the instructions to our delegates at the next meeting of the national committee, in particular about its method of voting on the strike question.

COMMENTARIES ASSESS TALKS, AGREEMENT, RESULTS

ZYCIE WARSZAWY on Agreement

LD010828 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0530 GMT 1 Apr 81

[From the press review]

[Text] In his commentary prepared for publication while National Consultative Commission was meeting in Gdansk, Jan Ruranski wrote, among other things:

Each compromise, apart from satisfying the greater number of those involved, also causes an increase in the number of those who are not satisfied. Paraphrasing the adage "success has many fathers, but a failure is an orphan," one could say that the successful halfway settlement between Mieczyslaw Rakowski and Lech Walesa will not, I suspect, have many fathers: Although it is indisputable that to prevent a general strike in the present circumstances means to avoid the greatest danger since last August.

On the Solidarity side, Jan Ruranski writes, there are also those who say that it was possible to achieve more. However, one must say quite clearly that the package of Solidarity problems dealt with in the recent negotiations was much broader and included not only the demands stemming from the Bydgoszcz events. One must see in it another step to a normalization of social relations in our country.

The commentary by Jan Ruranski in ZYCIE WARSZAWY is entitled "Let Us Start the 90 Days Again."

Benefits of Continued Work

LD312100 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 31 Mar 81

[Jerzy Kowalski commentary]

[Text] This was to be the day of the first test. If commonsense, together with a wish to find an understanding, had not won once more, we would have paid yet another huge bill for the bad management of this country.

The bill was calculated at the latest plenum by the chairman of the Planning Commission, the commission mainly responsible for the implementation of plans and the creation of national income. According to the planning chief, every day that working people stop working, that dead silence reigns in thousands of Polish factories, costs amount to a total of Z9 billion; on top of the catastrophic state of our national economy, on top of the great setback in productivity and organizational efficiency, on top of the chaos and the (?confusion), there is the cost of Z9 billion. We have been saved this sum of Z9 billion, and yet so little would have been needed to lose it. The deputy premier also said that 1 hour's work can supply to shops from factories goods to the value of Z240 million and also that the daily total of the wage fund amounts to Z3.5 billion.

This was to be a day of struggle--the struggle of trade unions with the government or the government with trade unions. Until the last moment nobody knew anything. People lived in a state of immense tension while the two distinguished partners, generously dispensing stresses to millions of people, could not find a common language. But history has developed in a favorable direction. The day of the anticipated apocalypse became a day of social calm, and one may add, a day of fruitful work.

As an average man, a statistical unit, an ordinary Jerzy Kowalski, I thank the authors of this solution for what they have done already and I ask for more. I am asking for more because I would very much like to climb down, at long last, from that see-saw of moods, I would like to see receding from me those waves of doubt and sometimes despair interspersed with brief periods of a better mood and hope of a peaceful future. I would like to stand securely on my native land and have my head free of compulsory musings about the fate of the country. I would like to be able to work in peace, perhaps, impress my bosses with some good performance in order to earn good money and deserve promotion, in order to achieve relative prosperity, to be able to buy what I want and for people to respect me for being good at my job. I would also like to be able to have some carefree enjoyment, fully convinced that I have earned it and that I am paying for it myself. I would also like to live in the awareness that both I and my country are governed by people who are enlightened, modern in outlook and just, people who are determined and strong but who enjoy the full confidence of myself and my countrymen. I would also like the national economy to be guided, above all, by economic laws and not by directives, and industrial enterprises to find it more profitable to be efficient and useful to the population, rather than simply useful to their ministerial departments. I add up these preferences of mine and I can see that they are not dreams of an irresponsible fellow, but modest, ordinary, human objectives which are easy to meet.

Our new premier asked at one time for 90 days of peace. He asked but his request was not met. Little can be done in 90 days but in the first few weeks of the premier-general's office good will and a wish to cooperate, as well as trust, began to appear. Let us then take up again this slogan: Let today be D-Day, and let us, once more, and of our own will, offer that period of 90 days. In the national economy, over a period of 90 days, it is possible to do a certain amount, one-fourth of the annual plan, but in the awareness of the people it is possible to transform a great deal in the style of management and mutual understanding, to do as much as is necessary to produce the right atmosphere of public life and work.

When I look at the most recent history of our country, these last few months, I recall the poem by Juliusz Slowacki, "Father of the Plague-Stricken":

"Thrice has the mood changed

Since I pitched tents on this gold sand."

How many times did the quarantine have to begin all over again because each time, toward the end of the quarantine period, one of the children contracted the dreaded disease. Like every analogy, this one, too, does not fit the situation completely and evokes different images, but one thing is clear: It is we, ourselves, who have to find a method which will enable us to get out decisively from this merry-go-round of tensions which destroy not only political structures but also the economic system.

At the end, one can say: Nothing will have any importance if we arrive at the point of starvation. A starving member of the party, side by side with a starving member of Solidarity are simply two starving people who will think only about having enough to eat. Many a time, on innumerable occasions in postwar years we have heard the call of the overseer: Go to work. It was easier to say: Let everybody, at his post, carry out his work properly and then we will live in prosperity, then put in motion economic mechanisms--prices, taxes, customs dues, and tax allowances, which would create the relevant professional attitudes. It was easier to distribute funds and orchestrate industrial enterprises than to give them autonomy and create conditions in which independent enterprises would be able to run the economy in such a way as to meet their expenditure with their own income.

As we all know, the debate is also continuing on the necessary reform of the national economy. Certain substitute reforms have already been introduced, with all this, however, the effects are mediocre and, in fact, worsening daily. We are all experiencing them personally. Hence, allow me ladies and gentlemen, to repeat once again the old problem and unexciting path: At this moment there are no other motivations. Money does not galvanize everybody: there remains, again, the appeal for constructive professional attitudes. There is no food, and so those who possess these remaining and scarce foodstuff materials have to be asked to produce as carefully as possible, causing as little waste as possible, and those who are in charge of profitability have to be asked for the earliest possible encouragement to farmers to bring in the reserves if they possess any.

I read the news about Poland's failure to meet its export commitments. Our production shortcomings cause considerable problems for our foreign partners. We are burning our bridges, we are losing credibility as reliable partners. We are also adding to our own costs because it is necessary to face penalties for failure to honor commitments. Someone must again speedily react in order that Polish exporters wish, and find it profitable, to manufacture goods, goods for the rest of the world, and that they have the materials from which to manufacture. The vicious circle of failure must be broken. I talked to a young man, a father of a young child, an ordinary, weary citizen who lives in tiny accommodation rented for strangers, pays an inflated rent and waits for an apartment in a line which, possibly, stretches ahead some 15 years. How, then is one to refrain from begging building workers to build more houses. And so it goes on and on. The list of needs is enormous. The premier's 10-point program is awaiting implementation. Perhaps today will be the turning point.

Present Crisis Examined

LD311526 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 31 Mar 81

[Text] It is already past 1600. In Gdansk, the National Consultative Commission [KKP] Solidarity is starting its debate. We all await the results. Will the KKP decide to call off the strike, or will it decide that the results of many days of talks do not satisfy the union?

Yesterday at the press conference Lech Walesa said that he was pleased with 70 to 80 percent. But there are of course issues which have not been settled and our members may also have some grudges.

The joint statement which we heard yesterday defined the platform for cooperation between the government and Solidarity, cooperation in the battle against the social, political and economic crisis. Even assuming a maximum of good will on both sides this struggle will be very long and tough. The causes of today's evil are rooted many years in the past.

Many persons responsible for this evil still occupy their posts. He still takes the floor on behalf. [sentence as heard] These men still do not understand that the changes which are taking place in our country are irrevocable and it will not be possible to wash them all away, obliterate or lie their way out of them.

They hope that the community will tire and will not be able to stand the tension. It is true that we are tired by all this and many people want improvement, justice, abundance, and truth immediately, starting tomorrow, or better still today. But today all we can say to ourselves is that once more reason has won out over emotion.

Last night we sighed with relief. Let us hope that the same will happen today and that Walesa's words will come true. When asked about the outcome of today's KKP meeting, he said: I think that reason and commonsense will win, and through this our organization will be strengthened and will be able to claim its rights in the future.

RAKOWSKI SPEECH TO TU DELEGATES PUBLISHED 26 MAR

AU311651 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26 Mar 81 p 3

[PAP report: "Talks in the Office of the Council of Ministers--Deputy Premier M.F. Rokowski's Speech to 'Solidarity' Delegation"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] IN VIEW OF THE FACT THAT FOLLOWING THE MEETING BETWEEN THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS COMMITTEE FOR TRADE UNION AFFAIRS AND THE DELEGATION OF THE NATIONAL CONSULTATIVE COMMISSION OF THE NSZZ SOLIDARITY FOREIGN NEWSMEN REPORTED THAT THE TALKS HAD BEEN POSTPONED UNTIL THE NEXT DAY BECAUSE THE GOVERNMENT WAS NOT READY TO PRESENT ITS POSITION, PAP ASKED DEPUTY PREMIER M.F. RAKOWSKI TO TAKE A STAND. THE DEPUTY PREMIER PRESENTED THE TEXT OF HIS SPEECH MADE AT THAT MEETING:

Esteemed citizens, we have met twice in one week. The results of our last meeting were poor, although not quite that poor. The National Consultative Commission made demands which are in the nature of an ultimatum and leave no room for compromise. Without compromise we will sink into chaos or perhaps into fratricidal strife. Who is ready to take responsibility for that?

During the political crisis that has continued for several months, the National Consultative Commission's resolutions and also the quite extreme dimensions of agitation against authority--aimed primarily against the organs of the militia and security--appear to have opened a new period of the history of postwar Poland, a period that is really tragic this time. I am pained by that fact because it amounts to a burial of my hopes for establishing in our country a system of harmonious cooperation among all social forces professing socialism.

In that light the campaign of ill-will toward me personally unleashed by some Solidarity elements appears less important.

Also in that light, the deliberate misrepresentation of my thoughts aired in this building during last Sunday's meeting is also of little significance. Today I have felt forced to read my speech because the situation is too serious for me to allow my words to be distorted.

Now, esteemed gathering, allow me to present to you the government's position. I will state the views and opinions that I presented previously to Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski. The facts show that forces exist within Solidarity that want to declare a holy war against the people's power. They forget that they would declare it at the same time against themselves, their families and millions and millions of people in Poland. That is the truth, which I will try to demonstrate.

One more remark: In the midst of the extreme agitation that Solidarity has been promoting against the authorities in the past few days, it is not difficult to notice the desire to set Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski's government against the leadership of the party to which I belong. It is a wrong method and in my view very damaging. I ask for it to be abandoned.

The mass media describe Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski's government as the government of last opportunity. I share that view.

Recognizing the heavy weight of hope which the public has placed in the reconstructed government, we have tried from the very beginning to lead Poland out of the crisis in which it has found itself. I do not intend to list our measures here but I would like to state with full emphasis and full responsibility that no one can accuse us of pursuing policies aimed at halting the process of renewal.

Nor can anyone accuse the head of the government of a lack of good will in the efforts to base relations with trade unions on the principle of partnerlike cooperation and patriotic coresponsibility for our country's fate. We have done not a little in these past few weeks to warm up relations between the state administration and the trade unions.

We have set up a state committee for cooperation with trade unions and have enlivened contacts with Mr Lech Walesa and with Solidarity activists and advisors. We have also started to remove all kinds of obstacles which make cooperation more difficult and to eliminate the causes that sow distrust on both sides. We signed the Lodz, Rzeszow and Ustrzyki Dolne agreements.

I have always assumed that we need persistence, time and patience before a proper place could be found within the existing system for Solidarity, which, as it seemed to me, was a new, still unfledged creature. I thought and continue to think that we would be able to proceed to that goal together with Solidarity. Unfortunately, after the first 3 weeks of a certain normalization, dark clouds again began gathering over the government's policy.

I cannot get rid of the thought that Solidarity includes the activists who have decided that 90 days of social peace will be conducive to a return to normalization--to cooling emotions. But without emotions it is difficult to drive people to ever new protest actions and so on.

The National Consultative Commission of Solidarity has submitted a package of proposals--actually demands--to the government. It demands that those demands be met or else new staggered strikes would occur. However, millions and millions of solidarity members have already been put on alert, which has literally caused turmoil countrywide. You, gentlemen, assert that the cause of that was the Bydgoszcz incident. I deeply wonder: Was Bydgoszcz the true reason?

Why do I ask that question? In the first place, because there is a striking disproportion between the cause and the effect. But I will talk about Bydgoszcz later. In the second place, because in the past 2 weeks I have been watching with terror the multiplication and accumulation of conflicts. Gentlemen, they began before the Bydgoszcz events.

In Kalisz we had the strike alert and the threat of a strike because of the organizational forms of rural transportation.

In Suwalki we had the threat of strike against some of the voivodship's leading personnel.

The Interfactory Founding Committee in Katowice made political demands and asked for a speed up of the Sejm's legislative work and for plentiful food supplies for the country. That ultimatum says that if the government fails to agree to the demands, there will be a strike, of course.

In Radom demands were made for the dismissal of members of the voivodship authority and the central authority, and many other demands connected with the 1976 events. We have come to a preliminary agreement with Solidarity in Radom.

Despite the fact that we had concluded an earlier agreement, the local Solidarity in Bielsko-Biala demanded the removal of new people from leading posts. No one is prepared to wait for investigations and an elucidation of the charges. One simply says: Throw them out and that is that. Solidarity in timber industry plants has declared a strike alert. In Nowy Sacz we have a conflict because of various local problems and because of demands that a number of buildings should be used for different purposes than at present.

In Szczecin the municipal workers Solidarity have threatened a strike if pay and other demands are not met.

In Krakow, Solidarity of higher school employees demanded personnel changes in government. Also, trade unionists from teachers' schools made many political demands.

In Lublin there was a strike alert at the post office because of problems connected with the delivery of newspapers.

Solidarity of Transbud [Construction Transportation Equipment Association] workers throughout the country declared a strike alert because of wages.

Solidarity conducted a particularly massive propaganda attack against the militia and security services in 33 voivodships. I emphasize: It all happened before the Bydgoszcz events. As for Bydgoszcz, the ZSL building was occupied, as we know.

It goes without saying that various complicated reasons come into play in each of the conflicts I listed above. I am not expressing an opinion about which side is right in those conflicts.

I AM ONLY STATING THAT SOCIAL PEACE WAS NOT BROKEN AFTER THE INCIDENT IN BYDGOSZCZ, BUT MUCH EARLIER. THAT IS HOW SOLIDARITY'S REPLY TO GENERAL JARUZELSKI'S APPEAL FOR 90 PEACEFUL DAYS LOOKED IN PRACTICE--QUITE DIFFERENT THAN IN THEORY. WE WERE NOT GRANTED THOSE 90 PEACEFUL DAYS--A FEW AT THE MOST. DURING THE FEW WEEKS SINCE I HAVE BEEN IN OFFICE I HAVE NOT WORKED AS A DEPUTY PREMIER REALLY, BUT ONLY AS A FIREMAN EXTINGUISHING LARGER OR SMALLER FIRES.

Ever since Premier-designate Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski faced the Sejm and delivered his program, the entire Polish society has attached great hopes to the work of his cabinet of ministers.

We are working not only under the burden of Solidarity's demands, but also under the burden of all our people's hopes. Too many human hopes have been disappointed in this country for us to have the right to disappoint--if only in part--the short-term credit of trust granted to us.

The nation hopes that Jaruzelski's government will halt the economic catastrophe and banish the specter of radical shortages of food and of galloping inflation. The nation trusts that we will bring about that kind of order in the country's life and in the functioning of everything and that we will speed up the economic reform and the work to draft laws and create institutions that will strengthen social democracy in Poland.

Society is demanding that we implement the 10 points of the emergency program formulated by the premier and, of course, it expects us to establish truly partnerlike relations with trade unions--with Solidarity--so that the differences of opinion that exist and must exist between state authorities and workers' representatives help to solve the country's problems and not to hinder the efforts to extricate Poland from its tragic crisis.

What has the government done during the few days it has been in office? I will tell you this tragic truth: Other governments in Poland and in the world have had their terms measured in years and not in days as is the case with the present government.

Perhaps I should say what Jaruzelski's government has not done. It has not departed--not by a single step--from the idea and practice of supporting renewal in Poland. It has never defaulted in any way on the need for a thorough democratization of the country's life, which calls for rapid adaptation of state structures to the freedoms prevailing in our society. Our government has not defaulted in that regard!

No one will be able to find even a single example proving that our government has worked to halt renewal and that it has tried to stifle democracy and stop the present changes in Poland. Now, what do I think Solidarity organizations are doing to match all those efforts? I have already spoken of the multiplication of the conflicts that preceded the Bydgoszcz events.

I CANNOT RESIST THE IMPRESSION THAT AN EVER GROWING NUMBER OF SOLIDARITY GROUPS ARE BEING TRANSFORMED INTO POLITICAL PARTIES. GENTLEMEN, YOU MAY DENY THAT, BUT THE FACTS PROVE SUCH A METAMORPHOSIS. THE COUNTRY IS FLOODED WITH ANTICOMMUNIST LEAFLETS, PLACARDS AND PAMPHLETS. I HAVE SEEN A SOLIDARITY LEAFLET SHOWING GALLOWS AND EXPLAINING WHO SHOULD HANG FROM IT. ONE FACTORY NEWS SHEET STATED: 90 DAYS FOR JARUZELSKI'S GOVERNMENT AND 90 GALLOWS FOR 90 PROMINENT MEMBERS OF THE PZPR. IT IS DIFFICULT TO DESCRIBE THAT AS A PARTNERSHIP. ONE LEAFLET ACCUSED US COMMUNISTS OF BEING FASCISTS. SUCH UNBELIEVABLE STUPIDITIES MUST HAVE BEEN WRITTEN BY PEOPLE WHO HAVE NO EXPERIENCE OF FASCISM AND WHO DO NOT KNOW WHAT IT IS.

I am wondering what all that is about.

I am asking about it quite openly because the nation has the right to a clear reply to that question.

As for the incidents that occurred in Bydgoszcz, I would like to state the following:

The state authorities have the right and indeed the duty to defend public institutions and buildings and, if necessary, to use force to that effect. Every social or trade organization working in Poland recognizes, I think, that general right of every state.

So much for the principles. Now let us discuss the particular event in Bydgoszcz.

The government commission led by Justice Minister Bafia has not yet completed its work. It is possible that its report will be completed and published tomorrow, which is why I am unable to form an objective view on all the details of the event. However, I will outline my view, regardless of the details still not clarified.

Because of the long occupation of the ZSL headquarters in Bydgoszcz and because regional authorities of Solidarity asked Solidarity members to go to the voivodship office where the session of the People's Council was to be held, the [state] authorities could have assumed that there was an intention to occupy the voivodship offices and, later on, that such occupation was beginning to take place or that it was intended to effect such occupation.

Perhaps an error of judgment was made and Solidarity would not have occupied the entire building or a part of it. Perhaps not all possible means of persuasion and agreement were exhausted in order to persuade Solidarity representatives to leave the building. But we should bear in mind that persuasion lasted a long time. Everything is possible. We are making thorough investigations.

One thing is certain: Solidarity representatives are welcome as guests in state-owned buildings. I realize that in the end the state authorities bear responsibility for removing Solidarity members from the debating hall of the voivodship People's Council and from the building of voivodship offices. However, if that had not been necessary and if Solidarity members had left the hall themselves, not attempting to occupy it, then it would have meant that an error had been made regarding their intentions. But even that would be a regrettable error from which we would draw conclusions. Yet even in such a case I cannot concede that it justified putting the entire country on its feet.

In following the authorities' instruction that invited and uninvited guests should be removed from the voivodship offices, an incident occurred which has all the hallmarks of lawlessness. Three people were taken to the hospital. If their injuries were the result of an assault by state functionaries on defenseless people--we use the conditional tense because investigations are not yet complete and I have no report on the matter--I stress: If the authorities instructions were carried out by anyone in a way that conflicted with the law and the laws and principles of humanitarianism, then the perpetrator should be appropriately punished.

I express regret that it happened like that, that some people were injured. Yes, things like that happen the world over, but they should not happen in Poland.

I declare that nobody and nothing threatens the personal safety of Solidarity activists and members. I give the assurance that in all cases in which they violate the law and in all cases in which they are suspected of having violated the law, the authorities will follow the road of legality and will never abuse any legal means.

That concerns, of course, the immunity of every citizen. I think that this is a declaration that is sufficiently clear. THE OVERSTEPPING OF POWERS THAT COULD HAVE OCCURRED IN BYDGOSZCZ WAS--WHETHER IT WAS DONE ON PURPOSE OR RESULTED FROM EMOTIONS OR INCOMPETENCE--HARMFUL ABOVE ALL TO THE STATE ORGANS AND WILL BE--IN THEIR INTEREST--FULLY INVESTIGATED AND PUNISHED.

However, I stress at this point that this unfortunate incident did not--in my view--entitle Solidarity to take such colossal actions as was undertaken. Such a reaction arouses my fears for the future.

What are you trying to prove by creating such tension in this country, and not only in this country? What are you trying to prove--I am asking you--to the world at large? Perhaps you want to prove that independent and self-governing trade unions cannot exist in socialism because such a state of affairs makes the state collapse and social peace come to an end?

I ask you: Is this what you want to prove? If so, in the name of what--for God's sake--do you want to prove it?

The profound crisis prevailing now in Poland has been responsible for the unfortunate fact that we are again the heroes of the world press. Politicians in the East and in the West are discussing us in their offices. They are discussing us with concern and fear.

THE POLISH CRISIS, WHICH HAS FLARED UP AGAIN, WEAKENS OUR POSITION IN THE WORLD AND EUROPE. THE CONTEMPLATING WARNING STRIKE AND LATER ON THE GENERAL STRIKE BRING NEARER THE MOMENT WHEN BOTH THE EAST AND THE WEST, THE GOVERNMENTS AND PUBLIC OPINION, MIGHT BECOME CONVINCED THAT WE ARE INCAPABLE OF WISE AND SENSIBLE GOVERNMENT. IS THAT TO BE THE FINALE OF THE PROCESS OF RENEWAL--A DIFFICULT AND COMPLICATED PROCESS AND ONE NOT DEVOID OF CONTRADICTIONS AND PREDICTABLE AND UNPREDICTABLE CONFLICTS? IS THIS HOW WE ARE TO BURY SOCIAL HOPES?

Esteemed citizens, I do not rule out that after what I have said here a campaign might start against me to prove that Rakowski has turned into concrete, into a conservative and so on. Bad luck, I cannot help it. I act as my sense of duty and my knowledge of reality dictate me.

I believe in the wisdom and prudence of my countrymen. During many years of tough and difficult activities designed to preserve and consolidate rational and humanistic attitudes, I felt every day and every week the support of millions and millions of my readers and listeners. I sensed their friendliness and support in 1971 when in the article "A Good Expert But a Non-Party Man" I demanded a green light for them. I sensed the same friendliness and support when, 3 months ago, I spoke publicly of the need to respect one's partners.

I WANT TO BELIEVE THAT TODAY--AT A TIME OF A GREAT TRIAL WHEN OUR FATHERLAND HAS FOUND ITSELF IN GREAT DANGER AND WHEN WE ARE THREATENED BY A CATASTROPHE--THOSE OF MY COMPATRIOTS WHOM I HAVE IN MIND WILL SUPPORT GENERAL JARUZELSKI'S GOVERNMENT AND HIS EFFORTS TO BRING POLAND TO A PATH OF STABILIZATION.

It is not only the sun that shines on nations. Nations are also exposed to storms and gales--small and big. In their existence and progress, nations always proceed along an even and straight road.

He who does not understand that and who wants to turn the inevitable bends and bumps--no matter how difficult and painful--into a final stop gives a poor account of himself before his contemporaries and history.

HE WHO PLACES HIS OWN EMOTIONS AND AMBITIONS ABOVE THE INTERESTS OF THE FATHERLAND MUST TAKE INTO ACCOUNT THE FACT THAT HISTORY WILL JUDGE HIM SEVERELY, WITHOUT LENIENCY.

DESPITE FAILURES AND DEFEATS THAT I HAVE SUFFERED IN CREATING A PARTNERSHIP SETUP, I BELIEVE IN THE POSSIBILITY OF REMOVING TENSIONS AND CONFLICTS THROUGH PAINSTAKING TALKS AND NEGOTIATIONS. I BELIEVE THAT TOGETHER WE CAN EVADE THE THREAT ENTAILED BY THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF WARNING AND GENERAL STRIKES--THE THREAT OF UNCONTROLLED EVENTS AND THE VICTORY OF ELEMENTS AND EMOTIONS OVER COMMONSENSE AND A SENSE OF RESPONSIBILITY.

I believe in the victory of the commonsense and responsibility of the Poles.

RAKOWSKI INTERVIEWED ON GOVERNMENT-TU COOPERATION

LD311526 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 31 Mar 81

[Interview with Polish Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski by Andrezej Jelenski, following 30 March talks between the Polish Council of Ministers Committee for Trade Union Affairs and the NSZZ Solidarity, in Warsaw--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Premier, what are to be the effects of the meeting, this is the first question, and the other, which moment was the most difficult one in the course of today's talks?

[Answer] It was not easy all together. Therefore, it is difficult for me to say that one moment was more difficult and another one easier. The entire talks were very difficult.

[Question] And the result?

[Answer] The result is the postponement of the strike until the National Consultative Commission [KKP] makes its decision, since only the KKP is empowered to call the strike off. On the other hand, a concrete result of today's meeting is the joint agreement on the document in which the government adopts a stand on the Bydgoszcz events that is based on the proposals contained in the government report. It substantiates a number of issues and problems. This was arrived at through discussions, since the Solidarity representatives had their point of view on this matter. As always in this type of situation, every point of view calls for a discussion, often a lengthy discussion.

[Question] Could I ask the following question now that the talks have ended? One should assume that the signing of the statement is a success for both the government side and for Solidarity.

[Answer] Yes, though the future will tell--the next few days. As regards the government side, which I represent, we have no other objective than to establish harmonious cooperation between the union organizations and the government. Moreover, our primary aim is the creation of conditions which will ensure normal work in Poland and will not create socially unnecessary tensions, which will not create a state of hysteria presently prevailing in Poland. I mean, many people cannot stand this pressure, and even in the hall someone was crying, begging that an agreement be reached. The achievement of an agreement depends not only on us, it also depends on the other side. The future will tell whether all parties observe these agreements, whether the Solidarity trade union will remain a trade union.

[Question] Thank you. I will conclude the conversation on an optimistic note, saying that today all we Poles will be calm.

[Answer] I am delighted, too.

SZCZEPANSKI REPORTS TO SEJM COMMISSION ON TALKS

LD302158 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2130 GMT 30 Mar 81

[Text] After the completion of talks between the government commission and Solidarity, there was a meeting late this evening of the special Sejm commission for the monitoring of the implementation of the Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie agreements.

The commission heard a report from its chairman, Deputy Jan Szczepanski, who took part in the talks as an observer. The deputies welcomed the results achieved by the government side and the delegation of the National Consultative Commission of Solidarity.

At the same time, the meeting discussed problems ensuing from the attained agreement which will become the subject of further, in-depth work of the Sejm commission.

AUTONOMOUS TRADE UNIONS SUPPORT JOINT RESOLUTION

LD312022 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1930 GMT 31 Mar 81

[Text] The plenary session of the conference of Autonomous Trade Unions has passed a statement in which it welcomes and supports the joint statement of the government and Solidarity of 30 March this year.

In the statement we read among other things that the resolution of all controversial problems should be carried out through talks and consultations on the basis of the binding law and principles of social coexistence. The plenary session of the Autonomous Trade Unions advocates constructive cooperation by all progressive forces designed to overcome the present crisis and for the benefit of all of us.

SOLIDARITY SPOKESMAN COMMENTS ON 'MILITANT' MOOD

LD271326 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1130 GMT 27 Mar 81

[Text] Millions of people throughout Poland took part this morning in the 4-hour warning strike called by the Polish Solidarity Movement. The strike was held between 0800 and 1200 today. New talks are planned for this afternoon between the government and the trade union leaders, but it is still uncertain whether the talks will really take place. This morning our correspondent was at the strike headquarters in the enormous Ursus tractor factory, where he met one of the strike (?leaders):

[Begin recording] [Unidentified speaker, presumably Solidarity press spokesman Janusz Onyszkiewicz--in English] Well, I think that the mood is [word indistinct] militant [words indistinct] the way the media handled at the beginning the crisis in Bydgoszcz [words indistinct fading into translation by correspondent].

[Correspondent] Solidarity press spokesman Janusz Onyszkiewicz says that the mood among the strikers right now is militant, primarily because of the attempt by Polish mass media to distort the picture of what really happened last week in Bydgoszcz, where several members of Solidarity were badly injured when the police intervened. This has made people furious, he says.

Like the other Solidarity leaders here in Warsaw today, Onyszkiewicz is inside the protecting walls of the big Ursus tractor factory. For security reasons Solidarity's offices throughout the country have been moved to the big factories. It is quite simply reckoned that the police dare not enter them. Here at the Ursus tractor plant the gigantic machine rooms are eerily empty and abandoned, and all around inside the factory area the striking workers are gathering for various meetings. The best known names in the opposition movement Social Self-Defense Committee [KOR] are here right now--the leader himself, Jacek Kuron, and also Adam Michnik and Jan Lipinski. Only a few minutes ago Solidarity leader Lech Walesa left the area to go to the big steelworks here in town, Huta Warszawa. Outwardly, the Ursus tractor plant is calm and disciplined, and that is also the picture elsewhere in Warsaw.

It was announced officially a few hours ago that the negotiations that did not take place yesterday will be resumed today at 1400, but few are convinced that this will really happen. The Solidarity press spokesman shrugs his shoulders in a tired way when asked, and only replies, if it is God's will. And Janusz Onyszkiewicz, like many others, is doubtful whether the government will make concessions of the magnitude needed to make Solidarity cancel its general strike on Tuesday.

But, says Onyszkiewicz, there is at least one good sign and that is that the government has evidently changed its attitude over the Bydgoszcz event. It no longer blames everything on Solidarity, he says. It hints at least at the possibility that the authorities may not have acted quite justly.

The evident stumbling block and element of anxiety right now is that the party's top organ, the Central Committee, is to meet, but not until Sunday. There is every reason to believe that there will be no decisive answer from the government to Solidarity before then. At that meeting the government's line will be clarified. This means in that case that the time for the general strike has come even closer, and the Solidarity leadership shows obvious anxiety that there may be purely practical difficulties in calling off the planned general strike too late. That would require, among other things, the convening of the National Consultative Commission for a meeting. [end recording]

BYDGOSZCZ FARMERS' SIT-IN PROTEST CONTINUES

LD311543 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 31 Mar 81

[Text] Our Bydgoszcz correspondent reports that the national [as heard] farmers' sit-in strike at the ZSL Voivodship Committee building in Bydgoszcz has been going on for over 2 weeks. The striking farmers are still waiting for the arrival of the government delegation, as provided for in yesterday's joint statement of the Solidarity National Consultative Commission and the government committee.

RIVAL AGRICULTURAL UNIONS DISCUSSED IN BYDGOSZCZ

LD011036 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0900 GMT 1 Apr 81

[Text] Our Bydgoszcz correspondent Norbert Krawczyk reports that yesterday at the voivodship office of the People's Council a team of lawyers along with representatives of the interested parties made an initial review on the question of the adoption of the statute dealing with the voivodship Union of Agricultural Circles [WZKR] and the registration of the union. Let us recall that the issue concerns initiatives by farmers who are dissatisfied with the range and form of activity of the voivodship Union of Agricultural Circles and Agricultural Organizations [WSKOR]. Recognition of WZKR and its authorities on the union's board and council is one of the fundamental demands submitted last month by the striking farmers at the Bydgoszcz office of the ZSL Voivodship Committee.

At yesterday's meeting, a thorough analysis of the documents submitted by WZKR and the draft statute along with the consideration of its legality and the formal aspects of the existence of the two unions was carried out. The two unions are the WZKOR and WZKR in Bydgoszcz Voivodship. The issue here concerns among others the extent and principles of cooperation, a division of the means and property belonging to agricultural circles and the agricultural circles' cooperative.

Today, the team will continue its work. It is expected that a legal view will be expressed on the adoption of the statute dealing with WZKR and registration of this union in the register of agricultural unions.

Efforts are made to resolve this abnormal situation which resulted from the existence of two unions and to achieve unity among the agricultural movement in the interest of the country and farming.

The WZKR authorities proposed to WZKOR officials to hold a joint session of the two union councils tomorrow to discuss this issue.

RESIGNATION OF BYDGOSZCZ DEPUTY VOIVODAS ACCEPTED

LD311746 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 31 Mar 81

[Text] The Presidium of the Voivodship People's Council [WRN] in Bydgoszcz has supplied PAP with a communique which says, among other things:

The WRN Presidium in Bydgoszcz, at its meeting on 31 March chaired by Maj Gen Franciszek Kaminski, has received with approval the joint statement of the National Consultative Commission (KKP) of NSZZ Solidarity and of the Council of Ministers' Committee for Trade Union Affairs concerning the events in Bydgoszcz.

The WRN Presidium has acknowledged that Deputy Voivodas Roman Bak and Wladyslaw Przybylski have asked the premier on 31 March to be transferred to different work. The request was accepted.

In conformity with the views of councillors expressed on 26 March in a resolution, the WRN will define its stance on this matter and will assess the bearing and the role of the Bydgoszcz deputy voivodas at its next meeting. The next meeting of the sixth session of the WRN will be convened on 10 April this year.

The Presidium also informed that in connection with the joint agreement between Solidarity and the government, it will make public through the mass media, the communique of WRN councillors and the Interfactory Founding Committee of NSZZ Solidarity issued on 19 March this year.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY PUBLISHES INQUIRY IN BYDGOSZCZ

AU311436 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 26 Mar 81 pp 1-2

[Leszek Bedkowski and Wojciech Markiewicz report: "It Was Said in Bydgoszcz"]

[Text] How did the Bydgoszcz 19 March incident happen to turn into a nationwide conflict? What mechanisms worked to the effect that, instead of the explanation and settlement of a local event, we have the threat of a general strike? These were the questions we asked several persons in Bydgoszcz.

Here is what Dr. Jan Jakobowski, prorector and lecturer [docent] at the voivodship party school, said: Can everything be already evaluated? Everything is only happening. One thing is obvious: We did not succeed in settling the conflict without involving the government. Was it good that Solidarity reacted all over the country? I am unable to answer that question finally. I would rather say it should have tried a settlement at the local level. But was this possible?

No final answer has yet been given to the question of how it happened that public order forces were used. That is the reason why the public is excited, why protests and demands are increasing in number; we are now at the stage when information must be immediate. If council member Kielnik, who was present at the session of the voivodship People's Council, had not come to the school on 20 March and had not told in detail how the session was proceeding, the voivodship party school would have continued to boil. That is evidence of the need for quick, and first of all honest, information.

Public dissatisfaction with the mass media has been growing for some time. We had telephone calls from Lublin: Is it true that there was shooting and there were six persons killed? Information is being circulated affecting public emotions and moods. And perhaps one more idea: It is amazing how broadly the public accepted the version that in Bydgoszcz there was a provocation aimed not only at Solidarity, but also at Premier Jaruzelski's government.

Here is what Ignacy Iwancz, first secretary of Bydgoszcz City PZPR Committee, said: A conflict like that in Bydgoszcz--if it had not occurred here it would have occurred somewhere else. One side, Solidarity, is still unable to define itself, is very multiform. And on the other side there is either dislike and inability to think in a new manner, or--precisely because of the multiformity of Solidarity--there are misgivings and lack of understanding. Frequently, no discussions are being undertaken.

Solidarity is thus afraid that those are attempts to eliminate it--and that would be superfluous and impossible. On the other hand, the same Solidarity must embark on the path of a purely trade union movement on which everyone pins their hopes. That movement must not arouse distrust. Unfortunately, it does occasionally.

Before the session of the voivodship People's Council, Solidarity created an atmosphere of pressure by posters or telex messages, and that excited the public. I adhere to the force of argument, but not to the argument of force.

"However, it was the other side that used force," we asked. "How did it happen that the conflict and distrust engulfed the entire country? Was Bydgoszcz just a spark?"

Rather the other way round. The local conflict has turned into the nationwide one as a result of the fact that the sum of certain quantities formed a critical mass. All the country's distrusts and embitterments exploded here; that is, here they came to the surface. However, as I said at the outset, that could have happened anywhere.

Slawomir Spychalski, combustion engine repair master at the Bydgoszcz railroad rolling stock repair shops, said: What happened in the voivodship office building I would not term as an incident, since the events took place in connection with the session of the voivodship People's Council. The crowd that gathered before the building witnessed the events. Because of the functions performed by the three persons who were beaten up, it should be stated that that was a political event. When we speak about relaxation, and such things occur even so, that arouses increased opposition in the public.

The situation would certainly have been less dramatic if we had had honest information. The next day following the event, I watched our local "Panorama" program and, immediately after, the television newscast. Those two casts contradicted each other. That increases distrust, not only of the mass media. Here, on the spot, we know that the "Panorama" program produced the facts, but the newscast did not. There is one thing more. People are afraid they may lose what they have already won. They trust Premier Jaruzelski and think that if the government called for 90 days of calm, then each of those days adds to the government's prestige. Hence it was not the new government that was anxious for a provocation. It was an attempt to use the situation by people with a pre-August mentality.

Marek Madrzejewski from the Interfactory Founding Committee of the NSZZ Solidarity in Bydgoszcz said: The issue must not be regarded only as a case of beating up three anonymous persons from the street. Those were trade union members with trade union functions and known in the trade union.

Neither was it a case of a beating up occurring in the countryside. Those people were beaten up in the premises of the voivodship office. Those attacked were trade union members and delegates of the Interfactory Founding Committee to the voivodship People's Council session. Thus it was an attack against the trade union whose entire strength lies in Solidarity. All the successful actions carried out by Solidarity arise precisely from Solidarity.

"Was local Solidarity not sufficient to attain your rights?" we asked.

The rank of the problem, and the feeling of threat to the entire union, called for engaging the National Consultative Commission in the problem. Lech Walesa said: "That is a case even more serious than that of August. That is the most important issue we have come across."

What remains is the question of how to interpret the 90 days termed the days of calm. We have given a guarantee that we back the government as long as we are not attacked. General Jaruzelski seemed to be the last chance also for us. He has the reputation of a man with a firm hand. We considered that he would succeed in strengthening the government and that the latter would have a big say. But it turns out that we have to deal with a sociopolitical triangle: Society, the new government--maybe the last chance--and, unfortunately, there is the third side.

TRICITIES OPPOSE PZPR NINTH PLENUM RESULTS

LD311358 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1100 GMT 31 Mar 81

[Text] Gdansk-Gdynia, 31 Mar (PAP)--Reactions of party organizations in the tricities (Gdansk-Gdynia-Sopot) to results of the Ninth Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee are clearly negative.

Rank-and-file members of the party and their organizations in enterprises once again find themselves in a difficult situation. They are now facing the threat of having to hand in their membership cards.

The plenum of the party organizations in Gdansk shipyard has decided to convene on 7 April a meeting of the total party organization in the shipyard and to invite representatives of large enterprises, of higher educational establishments and of creative circles, and also members of the Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat. The resolution of the shipyard party committee reads in part:

Members of the party feel that in the Politburo there are a group of people whose conservatism and determined opposition to any changes is leading to a split in the party.

These views correspond to the results of the plenum of the party organization in Komuna Paryaska Shipyard in Gdania which was attended by Tadeusz Fiszbach.

The Gdansk Polytechnic party organization agrees with the decisions of the party forum and demands the immediate convening of a plenum of the voivodship committee of the party to express support for the demands of the wide masses of party members in Gdansk Voivodship.

The regional council of the Socialist Union of Polish Students comes out in defense of Stefan Bratkowski and expresses its solidarity with his views, despite the views of the party.

PZPR OFFICIALS DISCUSS PLENUM WITH LOCAL AKTIVS

LD010442 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0200 GMT 1 Apr 81

[Text] The resolutions of the Ninth Plenum of the party Central Committee are the main subjects of the discussions being held at numerous party meetings at factories and enterprises.

Wladyslaw Kruk, candidate member of the Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the party voivodship committee in Lublin, yesterday met with the party aktiv of the nitrogen works and secretaries of bigger local party organizations in Pulawy. Emphasis was laid, among other things, on those parts of the resolution of the ninth plenum which recommend that the central leadership meet more often with the party rank-and-file.

Adam Baldys, a miner and member of the Central Committee, informed the party aktiv of the Czerwone Zagłębie colliery in Sosnowiec of the deliberations and atmosphere at the ninth plenum and answered many detailed questions.

Similar meetings attended by members of the Central Committee Boleslaw Kowalczyk and Stanislaw Opalko were held at the Zawiercie foundry and in Tarnow. Regional conferences of party aktivs were also held at Bochnia, Debica, Brzesko Dabrowa Tarnowska and at the Cegielski plant in Poznan. Many party organizations pointed out that it had been expected that the resolution adopted by the ninth plenum would take more far-reaching decisions as regards the current crisis and the situation with the party.

GDR PEASANTS' PARTY DELEGATION VISITS WARSAW

LD291820 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 29 Mar 81

[Text] A delegation of the Democratic Peasants Party [DBO] of the GDR has visited Warsaw at the invitation of the ZSL Supreme Committee. The aim of the delegation's visit was to become acquainted with the developments in our country and to hold talks on further bilateral cooperation between the ZSL and the DBD. The need for developing further mutual contacts and broadening cooperation was stressed in a protocol.

CEAUSESCU ADDRESSES RCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

AU301521 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 26 Mar 81 pp 1, 3

[Speech by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu at the 25 March RCP Central Committee plenary session]

[Text] The party Central Committee plenary session has debated several issues concerning party activities, dealing with working people's letters, suggestions and notifications, and international activities, and has adopted organizational measures.

While discussing efforts to strengthen the party and increase its role in the socio-political life of the country, we must examine the steps taken by party organizations to implement the 12th congress decisions and the party program on building the comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's advance toward communism.

We must permanently keep in mind the fact that the activities of the party and its organizations are not an aim in themselves and that they are directly linked to implementation of general domestic and foreign policies, to ensuring the victory of socialism and communism, implementing the policy of peace and national independence, and raising the people's material and intellectual standard.

The documents we discussed today highlight the good results attained in party activities in very important areas. In order to better clarify the work of party organizations, I think we should emphasize, on this occasion too, the noteworthy results obtained by our people, led by the party, in socioeconomic development. From the communique published you all learned of the results attained in industry, agriculture, science, education and culture. We ended the 5-year plan with good results; our country has traveled an important road toward fulfilling the 11th congress program and generally raising the people's material and intellectual living standard.

I do not think I need to cite figures. You and all our people are familiar with the figures and they are the best testimony. The fact that from an industrial viewpoint Romania is now three times as strong as in 1970 conclusively demonstrates the vast development of our production forces and national economy. The fact that during this period the working people's incomes and consumption rates--calculated in terms of products, not value--have greatly increased also attests to the great achievements marked in raising our people's material and intellectual well-being.

Radical changes have occurred in social structure; the weight of the workers class has considerably increased, which is in fact reflected in the increasing percentage of communists coming from the ranks of the workers class.

We have begun a new 5-year plan, whose targets were established by the 12th party congress. Our activities will be focused on attaining a new quality in all the areas and a new stage of development of Romanian society.

In the course of this semester--in June probably--we will debate in a plenary session the 5-year plan compiled on the basis of the 12th congress decisions; that will provide guidelines for the steps required to implement those decisions as well as additional specifications that have emerged as necessary in the 2 years since the congress. We must make due improvements to ensure the most balanced possible development. I will not now dwell on this point since we will discuss the 5-year plan in 2 months' time.

Proceeding from the achievements attained and from the great revolutionary changes wrought in our society it can be said that our communist party has honorably fulfilled the mission assumed from the workers class and all our people, namely to lead the country and the entire nation along the bright path of socialism and communism and to secure an ever more dignified and civilized, free and independent life for the people.

We discussed at the plenary session the issue of party membership. Indeed, currently our party has over 3 million members. Our party has a sound social composition; the percentage of workers in the party has increased yearly; the peasants, intellectuals and other social categories are well represented. The party's composition is also appropriate from a national viewpoint. The party joins in its ranks Romanians, Hungarians, Germans, Serbians and people of other nationalities who, as communists, are working in complete unity and in a common spirit to implement the party policy in all areas. The number of women in the party has increased: Currently they make up 28 percent of party members, although I must add that this figure is still unsatisfactory. By the next party congress women should make up 34-35 percent of the total number of party members. This must be accomplished in view of the fact that women make up over 40 percent of manpower in the economy and other social sectors, in science, culture and education. Hence, their weight in the party must be increased accordingly.

However, quantitative growth is not the aspect that needs to be stressed at the moment; we believe that the number of our party members appropriately reflects its influence among the workers class and all people. In the future we must give greater attention to quality, since the 12th congress guideline concerning a new quality in all areas should be equally applied to acceptance in the party. We must raise our demands when it comes to accepting new members in the party, as well as our demands upon party members.

Party membership is not an obligation--there is nothing new about that; it is an act of conscience and free adherence for people who have decided to be active within the party and to work to fulfill mankind's golden dream, communism. However, because we are a ruling party, we should not ignore the temptation to join the party for self-serving purposes. Hence, we must be more careful when accepting new members so as to bar the way to people who mean to take advantage of party membership to feather their nest or obtain various positions. Our party must remain a party of people with a lofty revolutionary consciousness, determined to do everything in their power to ensure the victory of socialism and communism and to serve the people and their interests in all circumstances!

We have discussed matters concerning the change of party cards. It can be stated--and the unanimous endorsement of the report proves it--that this change of party documents constituted a prominent political act which occasioned party debates on the tasks of the communists and on how they must fulfill their obligations in all areas. The result was that 30,000 former party members did not receive new cards; this is a relatively low figure considering that the party has over 3 million members. We had to do it and were justified in doing it precisely in view of what I said before, namely the fact that the party had been joined by people who were not worthy of membership and did not fulfill their duties as party members.

The process of exchanging party documents contributed to further strengthening the unity and political and ideological level of the party and brought about improvements in the work of party organizations and bodies and in fulfilling their functions. We can indeed assert that this action proceeded in accordance with the Central Committee plenary session decision and fully met expectations. We must further endeavor to bolster the spirit that prevailed during the period in which the party documents were changed.

As for the cadres policy, the very efforts made by party and state cadres, cadres active in various mass organizations and in all sectors of activity to implement the party policy clearly demonstrate the correctness of the cadres policy promoted by our party in the spirit of the 12th congress decisions, and the attention given to promoting the best party-state activists, people with a thorough political-ideological as well as professional technical and scientific abilities in all areas, thus ensuring that they will be up to the duties entrusted to them in each sector.

We are entitled to assert that we have wonderful cadres in all areas of activity, cadres who, in close unity and cooperation with the communists, the workers class and the broad masses of working people, are capable of ensuring unswerving implementation of the party policy in all areas. In point of fact we must add that, as our party constitutes the leading political force of the society, and as party-state cadres are working in close connection with the masses, all our cadres are in fact under the direct supervision of the masses; their work is assessed by results and by the steps they take to implement the party policies in the areas entrusted to them.

In view of the above, we must further strive to increase the sense of responsibility, initiative and discipline of cadres in all areas and to enhance the responsibility of party and state bodies--I am referring to collective bodies--in promoting cadres. This means that all central leadership councils and working people's councils should examine and discuss all cadres promotions collectively, in accordance with the law in the case of state cadres, or with the party statute in the case of party cadres; the same applies to mass organizations. Similarly, we must consider enhancing the responsibility of the general meetings of working people for promoting cadres in various areas. We will probably adopt a measure stating that the promotion of leadership cadres should be subject to endorsement and confirmation by both the leadership councils and the general meetings of working people. The stage of development of our society and of socialist democracy in our country requires new measures in this respect. The Congress of Working People's Councils will have to make improvements in this area.

At a national level, we will probably give the Grand National Assembly more active functions in promoting state cadres.

In our party life we must further strive to develop a sense of responsibility and initiative, to strengthen discipline and to develop party democracy; all important documents concerning political and social life and domestic and foreign policies in general must be discussed in the party in order to make sure that all the decisions adopted reflect the collective will of our party.

Similarly, we will further act to improve and develop socialist democracy. We have established an extensive and democratic organizational framework permitting the masses' participation in the leadership of society. The working people's councils and the general meetings constitute a conclusive example in this respect.

The agricultural congress recently held and attended by 11,000 people and the congress of working people scheduled for late May--which will also be attended by 11,000 people--and the other branch congresses scheduled ensure extensive and uniform participation of the masses in decisionmaking and in formulating and implementing our general policies.

What we must do now is to improve this organizational framework and ensure that it works properly, so that the working people--beginning with the workers class, peasantry, intelligentsia and other social categories--can give their opinion directly on all matters concerning our society. This is one of the essential requirements of socialist democracy and of successfully building socialism and communism!

We have always acted in the belief that socialism is the result of the conscious work of the masses and we must ensure that the people are consciously creating their own history in accordance with their wishes.

The activities of party organizations and of each communist must be consistently aimed at implementing the party policies in close accordance with the interests of the workers class and other social classes. We proceed from the fact that under our system the leading social class is the workers class and we must make sure that this role is indeed realized in all areas and all activities!

In view of that, all party organizations and each party member must always be present among the masses and work in close unity with them. I have repeatedly stated and I will say again that in fact the communists do not have special rights nor any privileges; they have additional duties, duties that they freely assumed: to be among the front ranks of the struggle for revolutionary changes in the world and to build socialism and communism.

The strength of the party lies precisely in its ties to the workers class, to the other social categories, to the broad masses, to the people. Only if each communist and party organization works in this spirit and enjoys the trust, esteem and support of the masses and of all the people can we accomplish the great goal of developing our socialist fatherland. We must take every necessary measure so that our organizations and party members always live up to that criterion and work in that spirit!

We have discussed the working people's letters and suggestions and the audiences given in the past year. All those letters and suggestions--which came in great numbers--reflect on the one hand trust in the party and state bodies to which the citizens appealed to solve various problems. This is in fact another form of mass participation in the exercise of supervision and in dealing with various problems. However, we must frankly state that they also convey a certain criticism of our party bodies, of our general activities and of state bodies. Had work been done satisfactorily in all areas, the citizens would not have had to write letters and notifications. I must add that many of these letters, notifications and suggestions concern general activities, production, the leadership of various enterprises and institutions and the work of communists or other leadership cadres--which shows the masses' concern for appropriate activities.

There were, of course, personal problems too, but even those should have caught and must catch the attention of party and state bodies and must be dealt with appropriately, so that citizens do not have to appeal for solutions in writing. Good work would have made many such notifications from the working people unnecessary. Hence, the conclusion is that we must improve all our activities; part of our daily work must be to discuss problems directly with the masses of working people and to solve them on the spot, because it is better to do so immediately than to wait for letters and then have to send people to deal with the matters.

Some notifications contained reports of dishonest actions committed by people entrusted with various functions. Unfortunately, many of those reports proved to be totally justified and we had to take due measures. This also shows that there are still failings in the supervision exercised by our party and state bodies over cadres' work in various areas. I do not wish to go into detail now. We must draw conclusions on how to deal with such situations, improve the work involved in solving the problems of the working people and all citizens, and strengthen supervision and responsibility. We must take resolute measures against any transgression--such as neglecting the interests of the masses, violating the law or party-state decisions and the norms of socialist ethics and equity.

From all the party documents discussed today we must draw the appropriate conclusions on improving our activities, thus enhancing even further the leading role of the party in all areas. We must expand criticism and self-criticism as an essential method of revealing shortcomings and improving our work. We must take every necessary measure to ensure the appropriate functioning of all party, mass and state bodies and organizations and of people's councils, so that each of them can fulfill its obligations in accordance with decisions, with the law, and with the statutes of the party and of the organizations in question.

We talk a lot about the leading role of the party. However, it must be viewed in a new light, in view of the changes that have occurred in our socialist society.

We will probably have to examine in greater detail the concept of the party and its role in society, in keeping with social realities, revolutionary and social changes, and the new stage of development of Romanian society.

It is obvious that we can no longer assess the role of the party according to the concept prevailing 60 years ago when the party was established, or with that prevailing 50, 40, 30, 20 or 10 years ago. Like any live organism or political organism, the party has changed and is changing; it must change in keeping with the changes occurring in society. For example, it would be difficult to talk of a party of professional revolutionaries today, when our party numbers over 3 million members. Even the notion of "vanguard party" must be reconsidered to a certain extent. Our party cannot be all vanguard: 3 million people cannot turn into a vanguard body. Hence, we must examine more thoroughly the issue of the party's leading role, which does not imply the narrow view that the party sits someplace in command while the others carry out orders. We must proceed from the fact that the party is indeed a political representative; the communists have assumed a historical role, which is to promote a progressive concept. They are, however, the direct representatives of the workers class, struggling to implement this policy in close connection and together with the workers class and other social categories.

We must naturally act more energetically to raise the political and ideological level of the communists and to carry out intensive educational activities to permit a better understanding of the role and tasks of the communists in the new historical conditions.

We are of course entitled to look back with satisfaction upon our achievements. Despite that, however, I must emphasize that we still have failings--some of them rather serious--and that we could have accomplished more had we worked better, had we precluded certain mistakes and shortcomings. That is why we must act more resolutely to raise the political and ideological level, as well as the professional, technical and scientific abilities of cadres and of all communists. Leadership tasks cannot be fulfilled merely with slogans and general social understanding. In order to manage our factories, institutions, research and design institutes, we need technical and professional training and must blend political preparedness with professional knowledge.

We need a new type of party and state activist, an activist with a multilateral education. In the past it used to be said that a worker must be able to rapidly switch from one trade to another; a party-state activist must have an education enabling him to optimally fulfill any function. That cannot be done without thorough political, but also professional, technical, scientific and cultural training.

Hence, the issue of training cadres and educating the communists, of political education and shaping the socialist consciousness of the masses in general, is one of the most important issues for our party and for the entire society.

Naturally, activities in this field must be consistently and resolutely based on our revolutionary concept, on dialectical and historical materialism and scientific socialism, proceeding from general truths and taking into account the new realities and the specific conditions prevailing in Romania.

Only thus will our party and its activists be able to fulfill their obligations. Only thus will we be in a position to ensure the people's unity, under party leadership, in implementing the program on building the comprehensively developed socialist society!

It is in this light that we must view the organizational measures presented to the plenary session--those concerning the party have been adopted by the plenary session--and designed to promote organizational improvements facilitating fulfillment of our party tasks.

We are discussing these issues a little more than 1 month before the 60th anniversary of our party's establishment. In honor of this anniversary we will carry out intensive political-organizational and other activities among the masses, while at the same time continuing efforts to fulfill the plan in all areas, with a view to raising people's political and ideological consciousness and shaping the socialist consciousness of the new man.

This anniversary will constitute an important opportunity for reviewing the party's activities and also for pledging to improve our work in all areas and to guarantee optimal fulfillment of the party's role as the leading political force, in close unity with the workers class and with all our people.

Comrades, I will not now speak in detail about international activities; you learned about that from the material presented, and we examined the party's actions in this respect. We also adopted a resolution on the matter.

Our foreign activities were based on the 12th party congress decisions. We must state that the basic congress guidelines proved entirely correct. Hence, they will further govern our party-state international activities.

Indeed, difficult and complex situations have emerged in international life. We must energetically endeavor to halt the aggravation of the international situation and to settle problems solely through negotiations. In the course of 1980 our party, state and people resolutely endeavored to contribute to halting the aggravation of the international situation and to initiate negotiations on existing problems.

We must energetically act--and are so acting--to permit a successful end to the Madrid conference on European security and cooperation. Our country made an active contribution to this meeting and is intensively participating in efforts to ensure its success.

Romania's proposals on disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, are known. They have elicited broad international appreciation. Equally known are Romania's proposals and efforts for a new world economic order.

We must further actively contribute, in the spirit of the 12th party congress guidelines, to promoting a policy based on negotiated settlements, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, and naturally, mutually advantageous cooperation and renunciation of the use and threat of force, on respect for each people's and each nation's right to free development without any foreign interference.

Coming back to the problem of disarmament, I believe that we are obligated to make every possible effort to contribute to halting the arms race, because at present there is no more important problem than halting the arms race and ensuring peace and national independence. Precisely in view of this, at the 26th CPSU Congress we expressed special appreciation for the proposals made by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade Brezhnev on measures for disarmament and understanding. I am convinced that the plenary session and our entire party and people agree with that, because those proposals pave the way for negotiations and for halting the arms race and settling problems through negotiations. That is why we support those proposals and resolutely endeavor to accomplish disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament.

We hope that all countries will grasp the need to halt the arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race, and for that purpose we will promote a policy of contacts and negotiations designed to bolster mutual trust and identify the best way of attaining detente and disarmament, for strengthening international cooperation and peace.

I believe that all our state and party bodies carrying out international activities will resolutely work, in the spirit of the 12th congress guidelines, to continue Romania's intensive efforts--together with all the socialist countries and all progressive and anti-imperialist forces--to achieve a policy of peace, independence and detente, a policy eliminating the threat of a new war and permitting all peoples to concentrate their forces on socioeconomic development, on their well-being and happiness. (loud applause)

Esteemed comrades, before concluding I want to once again stress that we must return to our jobs with the determination to make every possible effort to fulfill the plan for this quarter and for the entire year--the first year of the new 5-year plan. The 1 May and 60th party anniversary celebrations must be marked by fulfillment of the plan--in terms of itemized production, not value--in all areas, as we decided.

All forces must be employed day and night, each favorable hour must be seized to complete the sowing on schedule, and the measures we repeatedly discussed must all be applied. We must endeavor to obtain good crops in all counties this year, in each unit and on each privately held plot of land.

We must resolutely work to enhance responsibility and discipline on the job. Each person at his place of work must strive to ensure optimal general activities. This applies to both cadres and to each communist and working person. Participation in social leadership presupposes not only voicing opinions, but directly acting to implement decisions and to unswervingly apply the law and decisions.

I want to ask all the comrades, members of the Central Committee present here, each in his field and within the bodies in which they are active, to promote greater work order and discipline and to enhance responsibility in all areas.

We must always proceed from our status as communists and from the need to serve--at all workplaces and in all circumstances--the party, socialism, the people, the cause of their freedom and happiness, and to unswervingly struggle for peace--an indispensable condition for fulfilling the program on raising the people's material and intellectual living standard and for building communism in Romania. (lively applause)

With this I declare the plenary session closed, and I wish you all success in your work! (prolonged applause)

Foreign Policy Resolution

AU301751 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 27 Mar 81 pp 1, 5

["Resolution of the Plenum of the RCP Central Committee on Our Party-State International Policy"]

[Text] Discussing and examining the report on the party-state international activity in 1980 and the main foreign policy guidelines for 1981, the plenum of the RCP Central Committee unanimously endorses our principled foreign policy of peace and international cooperation and the very intensive international activity carried out by our party and state. It concludes that our foreign policy and activities are in full accordance with decisions of the 12th RCP Congress and with the interests of building socialism in Romania and of the overall cause of socialism, independence and security in the world.

The plenum of the RCP Central Committee highly assesses the decisive role played by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, in drafting and leading the party-state foreign policy and consistently implementing the decisions of the 12th RCP Congress.

The plenum highly assesses the stands and actions of great international prestige initiated by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, under conditions of a serious deterioration of the world situation, as well as his insistent appeals to intensify efforts to resolve states of conflict and resume the policy of peace, detente and cooperation; all this has greatly increased the prestige and authority of our party-state leader in the world and has continuously strengthened Socialist Romania's international position. The great prestige enjoyed by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu throughout the world is due to the realism, passion and consistency with which he militates--on the basis of a thorough materialist, dialectical and historical analysis of current world developments--for the cause of peace, freedom and independence of peoples and for international security and cooperation.

The plenum notes with satisfaction that our party and state have consistently acted to develop and diversify Romania's foreign relations--on the basis of principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs on other states, nonuse of force and the threat of force and observance of each people's right to be masters of its own destiny and to develop freely and independently--and that they have ceaselessly worked to promote these principles in relations among all states.

The Central Committee plenum assesses that particular importance for implementing our party-state foreign policy goals devolved on the continuation and intensification of summit dialogues and on meetings and talks conducted by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu with heads of states and governments, with leaders of various parties and national liberation movements, with countless political figures and with representatives of the economic, cultural and scientific life from various countries.

The Central Committee plenum highly assesses the permanent concern of our party and state with continuously strengthening and developing relations of friendship and cooperation with all socialist countries, primarily with the neighboring ones, and enhancing the unity of socialist states; it assesses that particular importance in this respect devolved on Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's meetings with the leaders of those countries.

The RCP and our country have made active and constructive contributions to developing the activity within CEMA and have acted to promote production-sharing and increase the role of cooperation in order to meet the requirements for raw and other materials, energy and high performance machines and equipment of the member countries.

The participants in the plenary proceedings unanimously endorse the position adopted by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu at the 1980 meetings of the party-state leaders of the Warsaw Pact member countries. They also endorse the principled position adopted by our party concerning the situation in Poland and the solidarity support granted so that the Polish communists, workers class and people can overcome current difficulties by themselves, without any foreign interference. The plenum participants also expressed the conviction that the advanced forces in that country will ensure Poland's socialist development.

The plenum notes that Romania's comprehensive relations with developing and nonaligned countries have expanded in 1980 and assesses that expanding and deepening these relations contributes to meeting, under mutually advantageous conditions, the requirements for progress of our national economies, consolidating the national independence of those countries and increasing their role in resolving key international problems.

In the spirit of peaceful coexistence, Romania has continued to expand and diversify relations with developed capitalist countries, something which has made an important contribution to the cause of detente, peace, security and cooperation in the world.

The RCP Central Committee appreciates our party's concern with broadly developing cooperation and solidarity with communist, socialist and social-democratic parties in order to strengthen the policy of peace, detente, national independence, democracy and socialism. The RCP currently has relations with 87 communist and workers parties, 49 socialist and social-democratic parties and 63 ruling parties and democratic forces and other national liberation organizations and movements.

Socialist Romania's foreign relations have also developed at government and parliamentary levels and through international ties established by various mass and public organizations and the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front.

A primary role in Romania's entire international activity devolves on developing economic and scientific-technical cooperation and fulfilling the foreign trade plan and the international economic cooperation targets. The plenum positively assesses the efforts made by the party, state and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu to ensure balanced and equitable economic exchanges, in spite of the complicated world economic situation, and to increase the efficiency of our foreign trade and economic cooperation with other countries.

The plenum participants note with full satisfaction that in 1980 Romania has carried out broad activity within the United Nations and other international organizations and meetings, thus making a contribution through its own political initiatives to promoting the cause of detente, peace, disarmament and cooperation in the world and finding equitable and just solutions to key problems facing mankind, in the interest of the peoples.

Particular attention was paid to matters concerning building real security and expanding cooperation in Europe and to the preparation and development of the Madrid meeting. Romania has been very active and presented constructive proposals aimed at stimulating the implementation of the Helsinki Final Act as a unitary whole, adopting efficient measures to strengthen trust and achieve disarmament in Europe, broadly developing economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation among participating countries and continuing the process of building security and developing cooperation. In this respect, it would be most important for all countries to aim their effort toward making progress along the line of preparing and holding a conference devoted to strengthening trust and attaining disarmament in Europe. Our party and state have continued to actively militate for a climate of bilateral and multilateral cooperation in the Balkans and for turning this region into an area of peace and good neighborliness.

Our plenum notes with satisfaction that a key objective of Romania's foreign policy has been the urgent transition to effective negotiations on disarmament, primarily nuclear. At Romania's initiative, the issue of freezing and reducing military budgets was included among the current concerns of the United Nations. Romania has made an important contribution to preparing the plan of measures for the second UN decade on disarmament (1981-90) and starting the preparation of the second special UN General Assembly session devoted to disarmament (1982).

The plenum endorses Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's assessments included in the message addressed to the 26th CPSU Congress concerning L.I. Brezhnev's proposals on strengthening trust, on disarmament and on starting talks to resolve contentious problems. The plenum expresses the hope that all states will understand the need to proceed to halting the weapons race, primarily nuclear weapons, thus promoting a policy of contacts and negotiations conducive to enhancing mutual trust and finding the best ways and means to ensure detente and disarmament and to ensure greater cooperation and peace in the world.

The plenum endorses the international efforts made by Romania and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu to politically resolve conflicts and states of tension in various parts of the world.

The concrete initiatives and actions taken in this respect were complemented with proposals presented by our country--on whose basis the UN General Assembly decided to draft and adopt a declaration on peacefully resolving differences--aimed at strengthening the commitment of all nations to observe this fundamental principle of international relations and increasing the UN role in preventing and solving conflicts among countries.

Actively promoting Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's concept of eliminating underdevelopment and building a new international economic order as a decisive element of world economic and political stability, at the special UN General Assembly session and in other international meetings Romania has firmly militated, along with other countries, to intensify efforts aimed at adopting urgent measures to develop unhampered cooperation among nations on new bases and to readjust international economic relations on the basis of equity and equality, so that the nations can be masters of their resources and destiny and the national economy can become the basic framework of socioeconomic progress. The establishment of a new world economic order is in accordance with long-term interests of all nations and must be the result of common efforts of all countries, regardless of size, development level and socioeconomic system. Romania has actively participated in the meetings of the Group of 77, an expression of its profound interest in promoting a new policy in the world and international relations, which can ensure the faster progress of all countries, primarily of those lagging behind.

The plenum unanimously endorses the activity devoted to disseminating abroad the documents of the 12th RCP Congress and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's concept on our party-state domestic and international policy.

The publication abroad of new volumes of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's works or of books devoted to his personality has enjoyed great success.

Various manifestations devoted to our country were organized abroad on the occasion of the 2050th anniversary of the creation of the first centralized and independent Dacian state, on the national day or other significant events in the life and history of the Romanian people.

The RCP Central Committee plenum unanimously endorses the entire foreign policy carried out by our party and state and reiterates the determination of the RCP and Socialist Romania to continue to act to implement the guidelines established by the 12th RCP Congress and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's recommendations and orientations, in order to create an international climate of peace and cooperation within which the Romanian people can fully devote themselves to building the comprehensively developed socialist society.

In view of the complex and contradictory character of the current world situation, our party and state will continue to unflinchingly militate to halt international tension, to resume and strengthen the policy of peace, detente and national independence, to eliminate the policy of force, domination and interference and to peacefully resolve, through negotiations, all states of conflict and differences among countries, with a view to avoiding any armed clashes and the danger of a new war. Romania firmly speaks out for observing the freedom and independence of peoples and each nation's sacred right to independently develop along the road of progress and civilization, without any foreign interference.

Romania will continue to work to strengthen friendship, cooperation and solidarity with all socialist countries, primarily the neighboring ones, and all CEMA members; it will act to rebuild and strengthen the unity of the socialist countries and to increase the prestige and influence of the socialist countries and socialism in the world.

Our country will continue to expand cooperation with developing countries, capitalist countries and all countries, regardless of social system. Our party and state will continue to firmly militate to broadly assert and disseminate in international life the new principles of relations among countries as a primary prerequisite for detente, understanding, security and peace in the world.

Proceeding from the decisive role played by the advanced forces in the evolution of international life and in ensuring progress and peace, our party will act to broadly develop relations of friendship and solidarity with communist and workers parties and will expand relations with socialist and social-democratic parties, with other ruling democratic forces and national liberation movements and with advanced and anti-imperialist forces everywhere, by taking into account that strengthening their cooperation and solidarity can determine a new course in international life, thus preventing tension and a new war, and can ensure detente, peace, national independence and cooperation throughout the world.

The plenum assesses that efforts should be made in the future to expand and diversify economic and scientific-technical relations, by intensifying our country's participation in the world circulation of material and intellectual assets and by substantially increasing exports and reducing imports, in order to attain an equal balance of payments or even a surplus and to reduce our foreign debt.

Romania will continue to act to ensure the successful conclusion of the Madrid meeting, so that it can fully meet the expectations of peoples, can stimulate implementation of the Helsinki Final Act, can lead to organizing a conference on disarmament and trust on our continent and expanding contacts and cooperation in Europe and can ensure the continuation of the process of building security and cooperation in Europe.

Our party and state will act to halt the arms race and to proceed to reducing military expenditures, armed forces and armaments and adopting effective disarmament measures. Romania will consistently promote proposals and initiatives aimed at making a contribution to speedily organizing negotiations on disarmament, primarily nuclear.

Romania will support the efforts to eliminate underdevelopment and establish a new international economic order based on full equity and equality which can ensure the faster progress of all countries, primarily of those lagging behind, which can facilitate the broad access of peoples to advanced scientific and technical achievements and which can strengthen overall political and economic stability.

Our party and state will continue to act to democratize international relations, to resolve problems facing mankind with the participation of all countries, to increase the role of small and medium-sized countries and of developing and nonaligned countries and to ensure their active participation on an equal footing in finding just and lasting solutions to the great and complex problems facing today's mankind. Romania will fully contribute to increasing the role and contribution of the United Nations and other bodies in international life.

The RCP Central Committee plenum decides that our party-state activity in 1981, the year of the 60th anniversary of the RCP, should continue to be devoted to strengthening the unity and solidarity of all progressive and anti-imperialist forces everywhere and intensifying the struggle of peoples throughout the world to put an end to the imperialist policy of force and diktat and to build a world of independence, cooperation and peace.

Party Strength Document

AU300950 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1100 GMT 28 Mar 81

[Text] Bucharest, 28 Mar (AGERPRES)--The document "Regarding the Effective Strength, the Composition and Organizational Structure of the Party on December 31, 1980," adopted by the plenary meeting of the CC of the RCP, on March 25, and released by newspaper SCINTEIA today, mentions that on December 31, 1980, the RCP had 3,044,336 members, of which 2,277,125--that is 74.80 percent--carry out their activity in the area of the material production, 45.69 percent work in industry, construction and transports and 23.03 percent, in agriculture. Over the last year more than 132,000 working people became party members, 84.33 percent of them being workers and peasants.

The fact that over 19.70 percent of the population of age and 29.50 percent of the active population are party members, the document reads, illustrates tellingly the large organizational force, the great prestige enjoyed and influence exerted by the RCP within all the categories of working people--Romanians, Magyars, Germans and of other nationality--the entire people's full adhesion to the domestic and foreign policy pursued by the Romanian Communist Party, the indissoluble unity of the entire nation around the party, its General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu.

The plenary meeting appreciated the consistent preoccupation of the Central Committee, of the higher party leadership, of Nicolae Ceausescu himself, for strengthening the revolutionary class character of the party and the development of a strong working class nucleus, which resulted in 1980 in an increase of the membership by 94,780 workers. On December 31, 1980, 54.62 percent of all the party members were workers this making more marked the increase of the share held by workers within the party, a process that reflects precisely the deep-going changes occurred in the very structure of the Romanian society.

In response to the need of taking to a higher stage the activity carried out in agriculture, of enhancing the leading role of the party organizations in that basic branch of the national economy, greater attention was paid to strengthening the party organizations from the rural zone, particularly those from the agricultural units. In 1980 over 4,000 workers from the state agricultural enterprises and from farm machinery stations, over 13,500 cooperative farmers and some 3,500 peasants from the noncooperativized zone became party members.

Given the role played by the intelligentsia in the social life last year more than 20,700 intellectuals became party members.

Taking into account the ever more active role of women in the country's economic, political and social country, [as received] over the last year as many as 56,225 women became party members, their share within the party rising from 27.97 percent in 1979 to 28.1 in 1980.

The party bodies and organizations were also concerned with refreshing the party by means of young forces, some 70 percent of the people received within the ranks of the party in 1980 came from the ranks of the Union of the Communist Youth.

23.60 percent of the party members are aged under 30; 52.49 percent are aged between 31 and 50; 16.36 percent are aged between 51 and 60 and 7.55 percent are older than 60, thus securing a harmonious blending of the experience and maturity of the older communists with the briskness and revolutionary enthusiasm of the youth.

According to the appreciation of the plenary meeting, the national composition of the party corresponds to the national structure of the population in our country, this expressing tellingly the justice of the policy pursued by the party as regards the nationalities, of securing fully equal rights to all the working people, irrespective of nationality.

Taking into account the complex character of the problems posed to the party bodies and organizations during the present stage, in 1980 the number of party members having higher education has grown by some 26,000, coming to be 343,042, those with a medium education being as many as 465,504, and the number of those having graduated vocational, foremen and technical schools grew by 29,029, being at the date 806,624. Successful was also the action taken, as a consequence of the decision of the March 1979 plenary meeting of the CC of the RCP, for supporting the RCP members aged under 50 to graduate gymnasium education. Over the last two years over 300,000 party members graduated eight forms, the action of including the party members aged under 50 in the gymnasium education being practically concluded. Some 107,000 party members follow evening of extramural courses of lyceums and higher education institutions.

At present the Romanian Communist Party has 40 county party organizations, 241 municipal and city organizations, 2,705 commune organizations, over 8,500 party organizations led by committees at the level of enterprises, institutions, agricultural units, production sectors, and some 64,200 basic organizations in units, sections, workshops, farms, etc. their number increasing by some 950 as compared to the end of 1979.

The ample political and organizational work carried out by the party bodies and organizations for the application of the programme-like documents endorsed by the 12th Congress of the RCP has contributed to the improvement of the political and ideological standard of the communists, of the other working people, to the enhancement of their responsibility before the destiny of the country, to their full commitment in the unflinching implementation of the party decisions and of the laws of the Romanian state.

The politico-ideological instruction, organized by instruction courses and differentiated thematic programmes, according to the concrete problems which concern the party organizations, involves 2,986,185 communists, which represents more than 98 percent of the total of the party members. At the same time, the party bodies have taken measures to encompass over 6.5 million working people in the other forms of mass political instruction (UCY, [Union of Communist Youth], trade unions, SDUF [Social Democracy and Unity Front]).

The plenary meeting has highlighted that the positive transformations occurred during 1980 in the effective strength, composition and the organizational structure of the party, the raising onto a higher plan of the politico-ideological activity carried out for knowing and carrying into effect the home and foreign policy of the RCP and the Romanian state have determined the exercise in better conditions of the task incumbent of the party bodies and organizations as regards the management of the socioeconomic activity, the increase of their capability to mobilize the collectives of working people, the increase of their competence in solving problems.

In order to carry into effect the programme-like documents adopted by the 12th congress for raising the political and organizational activity of all the party bodies and organizations onto an ever higher level, for increasing permanently the ranks of the party, the plenum of the CC of the RCP has established inter alia that greater stress be laid on the quality of those who are to become party members, so as to ensure that the title of party members is awarded to the most advanced and consistent working people who meet all the criteria established by the party statute.

Party members should become first of all the best working people from the mining, oil and natural gas industry, from the iron and steel industry, the machine building and chemical industry. Those workers, engineers and technicians who do their utmost for the fast development of the country's base of raw materials, the working people who are to become party members must further on be workers and peasants, representing some 80 percent of the total of those who are to become party members, the workers coming to represent 55-65 percent and the peasants 15-25 percent, in relation to the structure of the population employed in each county. During 1981 too, women must represent at least 40-45 percent of the total of party members in each county.

The translation into life of the resolutions of the 12th congress and of the plenary meetings of the CC, regarding the continuous strengthening of the party ranks, the improvement of the organizational structure of the party, the intensification of the politico-organizational work of all the party organization firmly guarantee the increase of the party's leading role in the whole socio-economic life of the country, of the fulfillment of the party's programme of building the multilaterally developed socialist society and Romania's advance towards communism, the document shows in conclusion.

Working People's Applications

AU301002 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1910 GMT 28 Mar 81

[Text] Bucharest, 30 Mar (AGERPRES)--"On the Activity of Solving the Working People's Proposals, Intimations, Complaints and Applications Sent to the Party Leadership, to Party and State Bodies, to Mass and Public Organizations in 1980".

This document, adopted by the plenary meeting of the CC of the RCP of March 25 and published in the March 28 issue of SCINTEIA, shows that, manifesting high responsibility for the country's destiny, the working people fully approved the party resolutions and the laws adopted, and expressed satisfaction at the RCP leadership's steady concern for achieving a new, superior quality of work and life in all the sectors of the national economy. Through their proposals and critics, they made a substantial contribution to the improvement of the bills submitted for public debate last year, of the economic and social activity.

In 1980 1,760,938 addressed the RCP leadership, the ministers, other central institutions, county, municipal and town party and state bodies, central and local mass and public organizations, the press, radio and television.

In their letters or during audiences, over 286,000 citizens formulated proposals and intimations of general interest relating to the economic and social activity.

An analysis showed that the number of letters sent to the RCP leadership dropped as compared to the previous year while proposals and intimations were sent mostly to local party bodies. This stands proof of the latter's enhanced responsibility and greater concern, fact noted by the working people who appeal to them ever more confidently, the document reads among other things.

Just as the previous years, the most important letters sent to the RCP general secretary were solved on the spot, under the supervision of secretaries of the CC of the RCP or deputy prime ministers, measures for eliminating the shortcomings and improving the activity in various domains being undertaken.

The plenary meeting of the CC of the RCP assessed that the party and state bodies, the mass and public organizations worked more responsibly for the translation into fact of the measures set by the CC of the RCP and by the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP as regards the letters and audiences activity for a competent and operative resolution of the working people's justified intimations and applications.

Collective bodies, supervised by leading cadres empowered to make decisions on the spot were set up to verify the intimations with a particular content.

The document points out that the party bodies, the executives of central and local state bodies showed greater concern for capitalizing, to a larger extent, the conclusions drawn from the verification of intimations and complaints.

Assessing the usefulness of the working people's intimations regarding the activity and behaviour of leading cadres and working personnel, the plenary meeting pointed to the need for an enhanced combativity by the party bodies and organization against violations, greater concern for knowing the people, for steadily promoting the principle of collective management, and understanding in relations with the citizens, for systematically controlling the activity and conduct of the leading cadres.

The plenary meeting assessed that--besides the achievements scored--shortcomings were manifested in the letters and audiences activity, for the elimination of which most resolute action must be taken. The document further reads:

The plenary meeting adopted measures for further improving the activity of solving the problems the working people pose in their letters and during audiences.

The Central Committee expresses its conviction that the party bodies and organizations, the state bodies, the mass and public organizations, all the party activists will work most firmly for the activity of solving the proposals, critics and applications the working people make in their letters or during audiences to contribute more to the strengthening of the relationship between the party and state and the masses, to the deepening of socialist democracy, to the settlement of the questions of general interest together with the citizens, for mobilizing the working people to the end of participating more actively in the implementation of the resolutions of the Twelfth RCP Congress, the document reads.

Cadres Policy Document

AU301252 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1145 GMT 30 Mar 81

[Text] Bucharest, 30 Mar (AGERPRES)--The document "Regarding the Activity Carried Out in 1980 by the Party and State Bodies and by the Mass Organizations for the Implementation of the Cadre Policy of the Party" adopted by the plenary meeting of the CC of the RCP on March 25, and released by SCINTEIA on March 28, shows that the outstanding achievements scored in the implementation of the cadre policy, important domain of the party work, are indissolubly linked to the scientific character of the conception of the party on the organization of the activity carried out for selecting, training, promoting and educating the cadres. A decisive contribution to the working out and implementation of the cadre policy, to the crystallization of scientifically proved innovating principles and criteria, was made by RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu who impressed on this activity a revolutionary conception, a clear perspective.

In 1980, the document mentions, promoted were to the party apparatus, to the managements of the mass organizations, to the people's councils, in economy and in other domains, an important number of cadres of good professional, political and ideological training, knowing the domains they work in, meeting the criteria established for the offices to which they were appointed.

According to the line established by the RCP leadership, the party bodies and organizations manifest a growing preoccupation for promoting to managerial offices the best from the ranks of the workers, peasants, engineers and the other social categories, seeing to it that, as a whole, the composition of cadres express the stand and historical mission of the working class in the management of the socialist society and secure the fulfillment, with even better results, of the role of the party as a vital centre of the entire social organism. 77 percent of the party apparatus and 89 percent of the trade union apparatus are cadres promoted from the ranks of the workers, while 80 percent of the UCY [Union of Communist Youth] apparatus are people that by trade are workers, foremen and technicians. The professional structure of the cadres from the party and state apparatus and from the mass organizations and the economy can be appreciated to create best conditions for the fulfillment of the tasks in the respective fields.

In 1980 also, sustained preoccupation was manifest for the promotion of a larger number of women to responsible offices. At present women represent a 37 percent share of the secretaries of the county and municipal committees, 20 percent hold offices of secretaries of the commune party committees and mayors, and 17 percent share in the UCY apparatus. They represent some 40 percent of those elected to the trade union committees in enterprises, institutions and communes, to the town, municipal, county councils and to the committees of the branch trade union federations. Women represent 33 percent of the number of deputies to the Grand National Assembly, 33 percent of those elected to the county people's councils, 37 percent in the municipal people's councils, 37 percent in the town people's councils and 39 percent in the commune people's councils.

Applying consistently the RCP policy of securing fully equal rights to all the citizens of the homeland, irrespective of nationality, the party and state bodies, the mass organizations paid permanent attention to promoting to managerial offices the best cadres from the ranks of the coinhabiting nationalities, the document reads. This made it possible that both on a general plane and in the localities where, besides Romanians, working people of other nationality unfold their activity, the composition of cadres might reflect the national structure of the population.

Special attention was paid to maintaining an adequate age ratio conducive to the capitalization of the experience and maturity of the older cadres concomitantly with the selection and promotion of a larger number of young, well trained cadres. Special attention was paid to the political, ideological and professional training of the cadres, to appropriating the domestic and foreign policy of the party, the speciality knowledge, as well as the knowledge in the field of scientific organization and management of work and production, specifically for the domain where they carry out their activity. Last year numerous cadres from the party apparatus, the UCY, the trade unions, the people's councils, from economic units, the press, publishing houses and other domains graduated the normal and extramural courses of the "Stefan Gheorghiu" Academy and of the intercounty schools or attended brush-up courses arranged by the "Stefan Gheorghiu" Academy of the intercounty party schools in the first five-year cycle concluded in 1980. As a whole, the provisions of the party decisions regarding cadre improvement in the 1976-1980 period can be considered fulfilled.

Constant efforts have been made for training the cadres in a revolutionary spirit, for strengthening the discipline and responsibility in exercising the prerogatives incumbent on them, developing the initiative and the attitude of full responsibility for the tasks established by the party, in each domain of activity, for the exact observance of the country's laws, of the norms of socialist ethics and equity.

Concomitantly with the preoccupation for selecting, promoting and training the managerial cadres, special attention was laid to training and securing skilled workers, foremen and experts needed for the normal unfolding of the production process in the units in industry, agriculture and other branches. In 1980, the national economy received 428,000 skilled workers and 36,700 graduates of higher learning institutes.

Pointing to the positive results obtained in the implementation of the party's cadre policy, the plenary meeting of the CC of the RCP revealed that in 1980 there had been shortcomings and drawbacks in the work carried out for selecting and promoting the best cadres.

Requesting the party and state bodies, the mass organizations, the managements of ministries and central institutions to further improve their activity of carrying out the cadre policy of the party, of firmly applying the party resolutions concerning the selection, promotion, training and education of cadres, the plenum of the CC of the RCP established inter alia that all the local party bodies must finalize the long-term single plans for cadre selection and promotion over the 1981-1985 period, must review and complete, before April 30, 1981, the stock of spare cadres, aiming at broadening it with the best cadres in each field of activity that have real perspectives of promotion, must take action for further selecting and promoting the best women cadres, must integrate the cadres in adequate forms of political-ideological and professional instruction, with a view to continually improving their knowledge.

Special attention shall be paid to the party-principled education of all the cadres, in a revolutionary spirit, to increasing their responsibility towards the fulfillment of the tasks incumbent on them in the respective sectors of activity, to training the manpower needed for carrying out the production plan, for commissioning the new industrial units.

FURTHER REPORT ON OANCEA ADDRESS TO UN SESSION

AU312050 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1940 GMT 31 Mar 81

[Text] Geneva, 31 Mar (AGERPRES)--Within the session in plenum of the UN Economic Commission for Europe, the Romanian chief delegate, Deputy Foreign Minister Constantin Oancea presented Romania's outlook on the need for resumption and development of the policy of detente, collaboration and peace in Europe and the world over, the promotion of broad and unhampered economic and technico-scientific cooperation among all countries on the continent in conditions of equality and mutual advantage.

More than ever before, above the complicated situation that has emerged in the world and above the differences in the approach to certain issues--the speaker showed--prevailing should be today the interest not to divide Europe, the interests that all states of the continent act together, in close collaboration, for the attainment of the targets of progress and peace. We consider it fully possible that the UN/ECE be used more by the member-states signatories to the Helsinki Final Act so that, in its spirit, and through the liquidation of any artificial barrier and obstacle, understandings should be reached on intensifying the collaboration, on passing to the settlement, with concerted forces, of major problems of the peoples on our continent related to industrial cooperation, energy, transport, agriculture, environment. The speaker pointed to the need for the states to deploy sustained efforts at the Madrid conference in this decisive round, and to their utmost for its conclusion with concrete positive results, which would contribute also to the further development of the collaboration within the commission. Assessing in the positive the whole of the UN/ECE activity in 1980, in spite of negative phenomena in the economy of the region, the Romanian representative pointed to the necessity of examining the ways of improving its results, especially in the domains on which the further economic growth of every country greatly depends.

The speaker emphasized that an essential target of the UN/ECE should be the passage to the adoption of measures on the liberalization of inter-regional trade, on the removal of any kind of obstacles and discriminations. Likewise, he stressed how important it is to develop commercial exchanges through industrial cooperation, highlighting in the context that the proposal advanced by Romania on the foundation within the UN/ECE of a centre to promote industrial cooperation keeps fully topical. Likewise, the speaker stressed on the need to intensify the actions of the commission in energy, of developing the cooperation in scientific research and technological development. Emphasis was placed on the importance of actions apt to facilitate the transfer of technology, especially in favour of the developing countries. Our commission, as a UN regional agency, the speaker showed, has greater responsibilities in the application of the international strategy of development for the current decade, in coming out of the current impasse and the beginning of global negotiations, in the building of the new economic order.

Pointing out that there are economically developing countries in Europe too, the Romanian representative considered that the UN/ECE should pay still more heed to the adoption of programmes of specific interest for them, conceived in a unitary manner and for a longer period of time. The commission has special responsibilities also in backing the actions of multilateral cooperation initiated by these countries on a sub-regional plane, in the Balkans and the Mediterranean.

In conclusion, the speaker reaffirmed Romania's determination to work for a united Europe which, while respecting the diversity of systems, should contribute ever more to the improvement of the world climate.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES NETHERLANDS ENVOY'S CREDENTIALS

AU311450 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 31 Mar 81

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received Adrien Mansuelt, who presented his credentials as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of the Netherlands to our country.

Presenting his credentials, Ambassador Adrien Mansuelt extended best wishes for health to President Nicolae Ceausescu on behalf of Her Majesty Beatrix, Queen of the Netherlands, and wishes for prosperity and happiness to the Romanian people.

In his speech, the ambassador stressed the friendly and cordial relations established between the two countries and the increasingly close cooperation between Romania and the Netherlands at a political, economic and cultural level, as well as the particular role played by The Hague and Bucharest summit dialogues in promoting and giving an impetus to those relations. He also pointed out the fruitful cooperation at an international level between Romania and the Netherlands especially regarding the strengthening of detente, security and cooperation in Europe. The speaker expressed the Netherlands' desire to expand Romanian-Netherlands cooperation at various level and his own pledge to make every effort to contribute to deepening the traditional relations between the two countries and peoples.

Receiving the credentials, President Nicolae Ceausescu expressed thanks for the wishes extended him and, in turn, conveyed best wishes for health and happiness to Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands, as well as wishes for progress and prosperity to the Netherlands people.

In his response, the head of the Romanian state stressed that traditional relations of friendship and cooperation exist between our countries and peoples based on esteem and mutual respect and expressed his satisfaction with the positive development of those relations at this time. "The official visit I paid to the Netherlands," the speaker stressed, "as well as the visit paid by Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands to our country, the talks we conducted and the documents we signed marked important stages in developing friendship and cooperation between our countries and peoples. I believe that there are still broad opportunities to give an impetus to our relations at various levels."

After stressing that Romania, engaged in a broad process of socioeconomic development, is actively participating in the peoples' efforts to constructively resolve the problems facing mankind in the interest of the cause of peace and cooperation, the speaker pointed out that every possibility exists for Romania and the Netherlands to develop fruitful cooperation both at a bilateral level and in the international arena, thus making their active contribution to resolving the major problems confronting the present-day world and to the cause of peace and detente.

In conclusion, the head of the Romanian state wished the Netherlands ambassador success in fulfilling the mission entrusted to him and assured him of the complete support by the State Council, the government and of his own support.

After the accreditation ceremony, President Nicolae Ceausescu had a cordial talk with Ambassador Adrien Mansuelt.

DANUBE RIVER LEVELS STILL HIGH; LOCAL FLOODS

AU301027 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0955 GMT 30 Mar 81

[Text] Bucharest, 30 Mar (AGERPRES)--According to the data supplied by the Central Commission for Protection Against Floods the situation on the entire Romanian sector of the Danube (1,075 km) is as follows: Discharges are decreasing in the Bazias-Bistret sector and stationary in the Bistret-Bechet sector but higher than flood levels. The highest flood wave occurred in the night of 29 to 30 March in the Calafat area and is to reach the Turnu Magurele area in March 30. The levels of the waters of the Danube will increase in the entire sector down from Turnu Magurele.

Due to the smaller discharges of the Romanian inland rivers and the taking over of part of the Danube discharge through the mouths of the Olt, Arges, Ialomita, Siret and Prut the maximal levels of the high-flood wave will be by 20-30 cm lower than those initially forecast. According to latest estimations, the highest level will reach 790-800 cm in Zimnicea (flood level 610), 800 cm in Giurgiu (flood level 640 cm), 730 cm in Calarasi (flood level 620 cm), 670 cm in Braila (flood level 600 cm) and 450 cm in Tulcea (flood level 380 cm).

Along the entire Romanian bank of the Danube substantial human resources, helped by equipment and materials, watch damming operations, cap and consolidate dams. Owing to measures undertaken dams, industrial units and farm lands were protected against floods. However, a residential district in Tulcea was flooded. Hence some dwellings were evacuated but there is no further danger as the highly consolidated dam resists.

Further Report

AU011020 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0950 GMT 1 Apr 81

[Text] Bucharest, 1 Apr (AGERPRES)--As announced by the Central Commission of Protection Against Floods, the situation on the Romanian sector of the Danube has improved owing to the decrease in water levels on inland rivers. In the Bazias-Turnu Magurele sector water levels are decreasing--by 30 cm in the zone where the Danube enters the Romanian territory and by 8 cm at Turnu Magurele. In Zimnicea, the highest flood occurred on March 31. At present, water levels here are stationary but some 165 cm above flood levels. In Giurgiu the highest flood is expected today--some 140 cm above flood levels. The speed of the propagation wave is higher than forecast so that it will reach Tulcea on April 6, but levels will be lower than those prognosticated, that is 65 cm above flood levels.

As for the Danube discharge, it is decreasing in the area where the river enters Romania (14,500 cu. m/s) and will continue to grow lower.

In spite of the very high level of the waters, particularly in the Drobeta-Turnu Severin-Turnu Magurele sector, protection works were not heavily damaged. If there had not been the dams--in length of 12,000 km along the Romanian bank of the river--450,000 hectares of farm land, hundreds of localities and industrial units would have been flooded.

COMMENTATORS ANALYZE REAGAN ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT

Sundic Views Social Causes

LD311656 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 31 Mar 81

[Text] Milika Sundic considers that not only was the assassination attempt on President Reagan unsuccessful, but it also seems as though the hushing up of that terrorist attempt on the President--already a tradition in America--will not succeed either.

[Begin Sundic recording] If the doctors' forecasts come true, Ronald Reagan will shortly be able to carry out the presidential duties which he assumed 71 days ago. Until his return to the White House, he will be replaced by George Bush, the vice president. The return to health of the American President however, will not also mean the return to health of a society in which acts of violence such as that of yesterday are possible. America holds an inglorious record for the number of assassinated presidents: Since independence was attained over 200 years ago, four presidents have been killed, one presidential candidate has been killed, and assassination attempts have been made against four presidents.

Ronald Reagan is the sixth President of the United States of America who, to judge by all events, will not experience the fate of John Kennedy, Abraham Lincoln and the others. Not one of the successful and unsuccessful assassination attempts on American presidents have so far been fully explained. The investigation into the killing of John Kennedy, the last assassinated American President, for instance, was conducted in such a way that it was as if nothing should be uncovered by it. America, however, to this day lives with the conviction that the killing of John Kennedy was organized by his political opponents.

The question now arises as to who wanted to kill Ronald Reagan, and why. In any case, and with regard to the fact that Reagan survived, it is logical to presume that the security organs will exert efforts to ensure that John Hinckley is brought before justice alive and well--that is, that he does not suffer the fate of Lee Harvey Oswald, who killed John Kennedy in 1963. The American Government has already brought a charge against the would-be assassin of President Reagan, and by American law, John Hinckley could be sentenced to life imprisonment at hard labor.

In addition to everything else that America and the world as a whole knows about Ronald Reagan, it is well known that the American President is in agreement with the free sale and bearing of arms. True, even had he thought otherwise, what happened to Reagan yesterday could still have happened to him. For the rest, the American President himself said on one occasion "pistols don't go off by themselves; it's people who pull the trigger." This well-formulated thought by Ronald Reagan could also be the start of a reflection on people who themselves--and most often on someone's behalf--shoot at the head of state. If he is not mentally ill, it is hardly probable that young John Hinckley fired at the President just to become famous. But even if that were the only reason, the picture of American society is not thereby changed very much. Americans will perhaps say that attempted assassinations of the President are also an indivisible part of free and democratic society, that is, that that too is one of the human freedoms of American people.

Everything suggests, however, that this is not the case. Many people outside America assert the opposite: that one can get anywhere with such a concept of freedom, except to true freedom. America is too powerful for itself and the world outside it to be indifferent to the direction in which its power could be directed. The time has perhaps come for Americans, before all others, to reflect about all this differently than they have done before.

No Policy Changes Seen

LD312050 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 31 Mar 81

[Text] Will the assassination attempt result in any changes in the internal and foreign policies so far pursued by the Reagan administration? Here is a report from Slobodan Obradovic, TANJUG correspondent in Washington, in connection with the attempt made yesterday on the life of the U.S. President:

Eighteen hours after the attempt on his life, U.S. President Reagan is feeling exceptionally well and the surgeons who operated on him yesterday say the patient will soon recover completely because he is as tough as a rock. The would-be assassin, Hinckley, is well guarded in one of the prisons here--no one knows which one--while waiting to serve a term of life imprisonment, which is his due for attempting to assassinate the head of state. His biography has a paradoxical sound about it: son of an oil magnate, brought up in prosperity, expelled even from a Nazi group because of his evil nature, while on the other hand people who know him describe him as a quiet citizen who was allegedly lonely. America is still indignant about violence today. Everywhere demands are being made for measures aimed at curbing crime, but even after the attempt on Reagan's life, the conservatives who support Reagan refuse, for the sake of some imaginary freedom, to accept restrictions on the sale and possession of arms. To conclude, one should point out the assassination attempt is not likely to lead to any changes in the internal and foreign policies so far pursued by President Reagan, who is expected to return to his workpost in the White House in about 10 days or so.

MIJATOVIC RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM CEAUSESCU

LD312100 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 31 Mar 81

[Text] Belgrade, 31 Mar (TANJUG)--Cvijetimir Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, today received a written message from Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania. The message relates to the work of the Madrid CSCE meeting, and to the problem of disarmament in particular.

VOJVODIC RECEIVES ROMANIAN MILITARY OFFICIAL

AU010803 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Mar 81 p 7

[Text] Yesterday, at the Federal Secretariat for National Defense, Col Gen Radovan Vojvodic, assistant federal secretary for national defense, received Maj Alexandru Petriceanu, deputy chief of staff of the Patriotic Guards of the Armed Forces of the Socialist Republic of Romania, who together with his associates is on an official and friendly visit to our country and its armed forces. A further advancement of cooperation and relations between the armed forces of the two neighboring socialist countries was discussed.

SUMMARY OF HERLJEVIC TALKS IN BONN REPORTED

AU010719 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Mar 81 p 2

[Permanent correspondent B. Dikic report]

[Text] Bonn, 24 Mar--In the 2-day talks held in Bonn between Franjo Herljevic, federal secretary for internal affairs, and Gerhart Baum, FRG minister of interior, agreement was reached on the further promotion of cooperation between the two governments and countries in suppressing international terrorism, in preventing the activity of hostile emigre groups and elements in FRG territory against Yugoslavia's interests, in the common struggle against drug smugglers and in preventing other kinds of crime.

Federal Secretary Herljevic pointed out to Bonn representatives the need to consistently and effectively prevent hostile emigre and other terrorist element activity from FRG territory against our country.

Minister Gerhart Baum supported the measures taken earlier and confirmed the FRG Government's readiness to do everything in its power so that the activity of hostile anti-Yugoslav emigre groups would no longer be tolerated on West Germany's soil, and that every hostile activity from West German soil against Yugoslavia's interests will be thwarted.

Dangers stemming from prohibited activities of extreme rightist circles in West Germany, on whom terrorists with hostile inclinations toward Yugoslavia are leaning for support, were also perceived. It was stated during the talks that the appropriate FRG authorities combatting such anti-Yugoslav terrorist groups have arrested and convicted some criminals and delinquents, although elements still exist there that plot and work illegally against the interests of Yugoslavia.

It was agreed that cooperation in combatting such elements and groups will be continued. Subsequent meetings and discussion of experts from both countries were arranged so that these talks may be carried out more efficiently.

Franjo Herljevic, federal secretary; Dimitrije Krajger, under secretary in the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs; and Radovan Makic, SFRY ambassador to the FRG, took part in the talks on the Yugoslav side. Gerhart Baum, minister of interior, and a number of high officials took part on the German side. The talks in Bonn were pursued in a spirit of cooperation and mutual understanding.

Last night Franjo Herljevic also had talks with Hans-Dietrich Genscher, vice chancellor and minister of foreign affairs, and today with Schnoor, minister of internal affairs of North Rhine-Westphalia, who is deputizing for Rau, premier of the Land government. He also had talks with Hans Juergen Wischniewski, vice president of the Social Democratic Party.

MOJSOV ON NONALIGNED CONFERENCE, POLISH EVENTS

AU311931 Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 27 Mar 81 pp 1, 3

[S. Pasini report on speech by Lazar Mojsov, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, at the 26 March celebration of the day of the Kumrovec Josip Broz Tito LCY Political School in Kumrovec]

[Excerpt] New Victory of Nonaligned Countries

Lazar Mojsov then discussed the recent New Delhi ministerial conference of nonaligned countries that, according to him, was a successful meeting for us and for a majority of nonaligned countries, although it was held in the period of an extraordinarily grave deterioration of international political and economic relations.

"A different vision of the world and of relations in it was once again victorious," Mojsov said. "The conference was successful because it confirmed that nonalignment expresses the needs of all mankind; that the nonaligned policy represents the inevitable and irreplaceable road to a more stable world, the progress of mankind and a more even development of all countries; and that it is the only possible alternative even for those countries which, under the force of circumstances, have fallen into a certain state of dependence on one or another bloc.

"The conference achieved a consensus on a very sensitive and controversial issue, the issue of foreign interventions."

"Demanding the withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan and Kampuchea and at the same time, condemning the interference of Western powers in Latin America, Africa and the Middle East, the nonaligned countries specifically confirmed their nonbloc character and their complete independence in adopting their positions."

Polish Events Are the Affair of the Poles

At the conclusion of his lecture Lazar Mojsov discussed the events in Poland and the efforts of the PZPR and of the country's workers class to overcome the complex problems faced by Polish society.

"The Yugoslav people have traditionally friendly ties with the Polish people, and the relations and cooperation between Yugoslavia and Poland and between the LCY and the PZPR are developing on the basis of respect for the right to their own roads of development and for their characteristics resulting from the international positions of the two countries," Mojsov said and emphasized that from the very beginning we have considered and continue to consider Polish events as an exclusively internal affair of Poland itself and of its party, workers class and people. In our estimate, he continued--and this is also indicated by Polish comrades in their analyses--the present developments in Poland have directly resulted from accumulated economic difficulties, but they also have deeper roots that are manifested in demands for changes and a democratic renewal of the country's socialist socioeconomic and political system on the basis of strengthening the role of the workers class and all working people in the society and their greater participation in decisionmaking on all issues of social development.

"But the forces that do not value the interests of the workers class and the people also want to exploit the deep and basically progressive social processes," Mojsov said further. However, we are convinced, Mojsov continued, that these forces have no chance in Poland and that the Polish workers class and party can ensure the society's socialist development on the basis of democratic renewal, as proclaimed by the sixth, seventh and eighth plenums of the PZPR Central Committee. For that reason we support the road of political solutions for social conflicts, the road that the PZPR has chosen as the main direction of its activity. There is no doubt that that will be a long-term process which will be accompanied by many difficulties and dangers and in which the PZPR must first of all consolidate its own ranks and rally around itself all the progressive forces of society.

We are deeply convinced that, being aware of their historical responsibility, the PZPR and the Polish workers class, with their wisdom and their own forces and without any outside interference, will successfully overcome all difficulties and ensure the country's socialist development. Any external pressures or outside interference could only result in a deterioration of the situation in Poland and provoke deeper and unforeseeable consequences for peace and security in the world. There should be no doubt that any such attempt would be resolutely condemned by all progressive forces of the world.

MEDIA ON POLISH SITUATION AFTER BYDGOSZCZ STRIKE

NIN Analysis

AU011140 Belgrade NIN in Serbo-Croatian No 1578 29 Mar 81 pp 43-45

["Exclusive" report from Warsaw by Ilija Marinkovic: "'Black Thursday' in Bydgoszcz"]

[Excerpts] The first spring days, unusually warm and sunny for this climate, have brought no joy whatsoever to the Poles, worn out by the 9-month crisis, constant social conflicts and increasingly telling shortages of staple food products.

According to local press reports, in addition to chronic shortages of sugar, butter, oil and milk products, there is also no bread or pastry on sale in some towns, something that further intensifies a psychosis of instability and the fear of hunger.

In that atmosphere of nervousness and irritation any incident would have been sufficient to spread discontent throughout the country. Thus it happened that the events which took place in Bydgoszcz on 19 March (there are some who already compare them--not without some exaggeration--to the 1956 Poznan "Black Thursday" when a bloody settling of accounts between workers and the militia took place), have grown into a wider confrontation between the authorities and the new trade union movement and produced the worst crisis since the August strikes.

A paradoxical situation has been created in recent days. On the one hand, all social forces, including the Solidarity organization, support the "90 peaceful days" program of the new premier, Wojciech Jaruzelski; on the other hand, these same communities often make sharp demands, frequently in the form of ultimatums, for solutions to one or another problem.

All this confirms the theses that we presented in our earlier reports from Warsaw, the theses that a sharp political struggle is being waged in Poland and that a truce which would silence all controversies and create the illusion of an "all-national agreement" would only play into the hands of conservatives and ignorant people.

Incident of Provocation

The disorders in Bydgoszcz started in the middle of March when a group of peasants refused to cooperate with the voivodship's Association of Agricultural Circles (a form of self-managing association of individual producers) and formed their own similar association. The peasants in fact expressed their suspicions about the democratic nature of the election of the association's administration and demanded its liquidation. In protest they occupied the voivodship office of the United Peasant Party.

The Interfactory Commission of the Solidarity trade union joined the conflict and demanded that the problem of agricultural producers be placed on the agenda of the session of the voivodship People's Committee on 19 March. The session opened with a discussion on the voivodship's plan and budget but it became evident that certain important elements and information for any decisions on that important document were lacking. Following a proposal by committee member Mlodecki to postpone the discussion on that for the next session, Edward Berger, chairman of the People's Committee, unexpectedly decided to close the session. More than 40 members of the committee stayed in the hall of the meeting, expressing their solidarity with their trade union guests, and jointly prepared a statement protesting the unjustified interruption of the session. The discussions continued for a long time and the voivodship officials lost patience and called for the militia's assistance, taking this action with the suspicion that the Solidarity trade union intended to occupy the offices of the People's Committee. Some 20 persons were injured during the militia's intervention.

Incident or provocation--this was the dilemma faced by the entire Polish public. However, a majority of the people were inclined to attribute this action to the activities of the conservative dogmatic forces that constantly search for opportunities to obstruct the process of social renewal. This suspicion was also reflected in the first reactions and commentaries of the Polish press. The Polish journalists have tried to present the causes and consequences of the conflict as objectively as possible, and television has even carried reportage from the hospital in which three of the persons injured in Bydgoszcz are being treated.

However on Saturday, after the evening newsreel, Polish television carried an extensive interview with the voivodship officials who were responsible for the incident in Bydgoszcz.

According not only to Solidarity but also to many party and social organizations, that program was an example of a tendentious interpretation that presented the views of only one of the sides involved in the conflict. It was only a few days later that the press published a statement by Berger, chairman of the voivodship People's Committee, admitting that his management of the session had been poor and that for that reason he was resigning as chairman of the People's Committee.

However, all that is part of the stage of an inevitable untying of the knot that has been made by the authorities' stubborn insistence on justifying the intervention in Bydgoszcz.

On the eve of the opening of the talks between Rakowski and Walesa the PZPR Central Committee Politburo suddenly met on Sunday, and in the late evening hours issued a statement in which it tried to justify the lawfulness of actions of the voivodship officials in Bydgoszcz. The party Politburo demands that party members boycott any possible strikes and "actively oppose all actions that strike at the interests of the People's Republic of Poland." The Polish communists have been thereby placed in a difficult position because many are not only members but also chairmen of Solidarity factory committees.

The Politburo's statement has provoked new divisions in society. The streets in Polish cities have been flooded by leaflets, posters and pamphlets mercilessly attacking the security organs and the government or trying to discredit Solidarity by attacking some of its activists.

The pages of Polish dailies are filled with appeals and declarations adopted at various party and other meetings. These documents are permeated with a fear that the new conflicts might jeopardize the Poles' sovereign right to decide their own fate.

An inescapable factor in the latest developments are the military maneuvers taking place on Polish territory with the participation of strong military units from the Soviet Union, the GDR and Czechoslovakia. According to some reports, carried even by the Polish press, the maneuvers have been extended, something that might have been influenced by the situation in Poland.

The new head of the Polish party has shown many times so far that he favors a peaceful political settlement of problems. It is an open question, however, to what extent the course of Stanislaw and his close associates enjoys the support of the large and powerful state apparatus, especially in the provinces. It is believed that many leading cadres lack the courage to face the causes of current difficulties.

Zagreb Domestic Reportage

LD312036 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 31 Mar 81

[Text] TANJUG correspondent Zoran Zlatanovic reports from Warsaw on the situation in Poland after the PZPR Central Committee plenary session and the agreement between the representatives of the government and Solidarity.

After reaching accord with the government, Solidarity refrained from striking today. The situation in the country is peaceful, but work is not proceeding normally in all factories, enterprises, establishments, schools and factories. The session of Solidarity's National Consultative Commission is anticipated.

The commission is meeting in Gdansk this afternoon [as heard] to approve the agreement reached by its delegation, headed by Lech Walesa, in the talks with the government. The agreement reached with the government during these talks--despite the fact that, owing to the haste with which it was worked out, the agreement does not define all the disputed issues--gives everybody much optimism for its definite approval. This would alleviate the present situation in the country.

There is no doubt that the extraordinary session of the PZPR Central Committee exercised decisive influence on the course of events. The session reaffirmed the basic strategic policy--accord-seeking, political dialogue and socialist reconstruction. The session was marked by a critical tone and this was also confirmed by Stanislaw Kania in his concluding speech at the session, which is published in today's press.

Summing up the results of the Central Committee session, Kania also said criticism applied to the party's highest leadership--the Politburo and the Secretariat. He said some members of the Central Committee had expressed anxiety concerning unity in the Politburo. Kania stressed that disputes do exist in the Politburo, but added this was not a bad thing because these disputes did not violate the limits of activity and did not run counter to the policy of socialist reconstruction. Kania expressed himself in favor of the Politburo remaining unchanged, but he hinted at the possibility of additions being made to the composition of the Politburo at the next session.

[Announcer] To this report from Poland let us also add the report from the Polish Press Agency that Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, the prime minister, has accepted the request of two deputy viowidas from Bydgoszcz to leave the office which they have occupied until now. These two are said to be Roman Bak and Wladyslaw Przybylski.

KALEZIC ON DJURANOVIC'S 2 APRIL AUSTRIA VISIT

LD312126 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1407 GMT 31 Mar 81

[Text] Belgrade, 31 Mar (TANJUG)--Ambassador Mirko Kalezic, official spokesman for the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, has given the following statement to the diplomatic editor of TANJUG in connection with the official friendly visit which Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, will pay to Austria from 2 to 4 April this year at the invitation of Federal Chancellor Dr Bruno Kriesky:

Relations between Yugoslavia and Austria are developing in a positive way in the spirit of goodneighborly relations and mutual respect. Significant and extensive bilateral cooperation is taking place between the two countries in many fields. Stress should also be placed on significant Yugoslav-Austrian cooperation in the international field, which is manifesting itself particularly within the framework of the activities of nonaligned and neutral countries of Europe.

The forthcoming visit of the president of the Federal Executive Council to Austria will provide an opportunity to resume the active political dialogue between the two countries on the promotion of mutual cooperation and on topical international issues and especially the consolidation of peace, security and cooperation in Europe. We are convinced that the meetings and talks between Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, and Chancellor Bruno Kreisky will give a fresh impetus to the promotion of bilateral relations and goodneighborly cooperation between our two countries. They will also be a positive contribution by the two countries to the efforts to strengthen detente in Europe and elsewhere on the basis of the Helsinki document of the Conference on European Security and Cooperation.

LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION TO BE HELD 23 APRIL

LD312134 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1534 GMT 31 Mar 81

[Text] Belgrade, 31 Mar (TANJUG)--The next session of the LCY Central Committee will be held on 23 April. This was decided by the LCY Central Committee Presidium at a session held today. The Central Committee will be asked to consider the realization of the role and tasks of the basic organization of the League of Communists in the further development of self-managing and socioeconomic relations and the delegate system in the basic organization of associated labor and the local community. The report will be submitted by Hamdija Pozderac, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

The LCY Central Committee will consider the orientation program of its work up to the 12th LCY Congress and a report on the preparations so far made for the 12th LCY Congress. The LCY Central Committee Presidium also discussed a number of ideopolitical questions encountered in the work of organizations of the League of Communists and the Federation of Socialist Youth at University.

The Presidium was briefed on the composition of the Secretariat of the Preparatory Committee of the Third Congress of Self-Managers of Yugoslavia. Stress was laid on the need to step up the involvement of the organizations of the League of Communists, the Socialist Alliance and trade unions in all environments in the preparations for the congress, especially in the current discussions on the draft resolutions. The session also considered other questions concerning the Presidium's regular activity.

DOLANC SPEAKS TO SELF-MANAGERS CONGRESS SECRETARIAT

AU301552 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 30 Mar 81

[Zoran Vaskovic report--portions recorded]

[Text] The Secretariat of the Federal Preparatory Committee for the Third Congress of Self-Managers of Yugoslavia has held a meeting in Belgrade at which it reviewed the course of preparations and further tasks in preparing for the highest meeting of self-managers. Representatives of the republican and provincial committees and heads of the federal committee's working groups for the congress' individual topics participated in discussion at the meeting. Zoran Vaskovic reports:

All republics and provinces have prepared reports on working collectives and many of these reports propose solutions for certain problems. It was concluded at the meeting that some individual communities have failed to sufficiently perceive their own self-managing practice. This is what Mika Spiljak, president of the federal committee, said about the substance of the reports:

[Begin recording] The greatest attention is called to the fact that we have established the institutions of the self-managing system of associated labor, but that the essence has been only partly realized in these institutions and that there are still quite a few things that are not new, that are not in accord with the law on associated labor and that do not reflect the new essence. Many reasons for this situation are presented, but the most frequent reasons are those which show that the influence of associated labor on income is still insufficient and that the predominant influence in this respect is exercised by the political executive organs together with banks and other similar institutions. [end recording]

Stane Dolanc, head of the working group for the topic of "Decisionmaking by Workers in the Delegate System," also participated in the discussion. He said:

[Begin Dolanc recording] This year, at this time, the working people seek the reasons why the already adopted positions are not being implemented and they demand responsibility for this situation. I think that at the congress as well as in its resolution we will have to say much more than we have said so far, including the basic organizations of associated labor, about one--in my opinion--of the main reasons for this situation, that is, the pluralism of socialist and self-managing interests. That pluralism is often expressed in political forms and the individual interests are often politicized. They are politicized and therefore produce consequences in political and economic life. Some of the reports discuss that. We must constantly seek our common interests, the interests that suit the country to the greatest extent at this time, regardless of how that may affect one or another community. And at the same time we must indicate and point out the prospects that only the interests that suit the whole, the community, at this time, will also suit all of its members tomorrow. [end recording]

The draft resolution for the self-managers congress will be prepared by the end of next month. The elections of delegates are now in progress in all communities and they must be completed by 15 April. Following their election, the delegates will be included in a more extensive discussion on the congress' topics to ensure that they will come to the congress on 16 June as well prepared as possible.

DJURANOVIC MESSAGE CARRIED IN YOUTH PAPER KEKEC

LD310858 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1215 GMT 30 Mar 81

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Mar (TANJUG)--The theme this year of the "Tito-Revolution-Peace" knowledge championship at the Mass School for Marxist Knowledge, which is organized every year by the Presidium of the Socialist Youth Federation of Yugoslavia conference and the editorial board of KEKEC, is to be "The National Liberation War and the Socialist Revolution in Yugoslavia (1941-1981)."

On this occasion Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, has sent a message to those taking part in the school through the newspaper for young people, KEKEC. The message says, among other things:

By choosing this topic, KEKEC is continuing in the best way with the very popular competition of knowledge about events from the glorious history of our nations and nationalities, their magnificent struggle for freedom and national and social liberation. This offers a new and great opportunity to renew, refresh and expand knowledge about the days when all the nations and nationalities of our country, led by the Yugoslav Communist Party and Comrade Tito, laid the granite foundations, through the blood of our best sons and daughters, for the free and equitable social equality and indestructible brotherhood and unity of our nations and nationalities.

From generation to generation, the young people of our country transmit the brilliant characteristics of the young people from the time of the armed struggle. During the country's renewal, the laying of the foundations of socialist construction, the first steps of workers' self-management and during the latest stage of development of our society on the bases of socialist self-management, young people have brought their enthusiasm and inspiration, their readiness and persistence to constantly go forward, step by step, toward the construction of a new, better and more beautiful world.

Unfortunately, we are marking the 60th anniversary of the start of the armed uprising and the socialist revolution without Comrade Tito, its strategist and leader. Precisely because of this, by competing in the competition about the national liberation struggle and the socialist revolution, young people this year will pay particular attention to teaching about the struggle and revolution which Tito left us as a precious inheritance.

By studying his work and consistently following his teaching, young people will be able to understand better the sense of the struggle for social and national freedoms, equality and independence and a classless society and will be able to consolidate their conviction that the future of our country is ensured only by consistently following Tito's path, strengthening workers' self-management, and the political, economic and cultural equality of all our nations and nationalities and further consolidating our country's independence.

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE VIEWS OIL SUPPLIES, LOANS

AU271001 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Mar 81 p 4

[E. Vecovska report]

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Mar--Contrary to last year when the payment schedules determined the rights to import oil solely to those republics and provinces which have oil refineries, this year these rights are assigned to all republics and provinces in such a way that they pay foreign currency to oil refineries in the amount appropriate for the necessary quantity of oil for their markets.

Ivo Sindija, secretary of the General Association of the Oil Industry of Yugoslavia, said today in the Committee for Credit and Monetary Policy of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces that certain republics and provinces did not contribute foreign exchange uniformly. He noted that certain republics paid their share only recently although they should have done this as early as the beginning of the year, and that the sums paid were insufficient for a 1-month supply.

The Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina paid in foreign exchange sufficient for its 7-month supply, Croatia paid \$244 million, Serbia \$106 million, Slovenia \$60 million and Macedonia \$19 million. According to Ivo Sindija, the INA enterprise informed certain republics and provinces, which draw their supplies from the INA oil refineries, that it will not be in a position of regularly supplying them with all oil products. True, he said, gasoline is in sufficient supply, but the same does not apply to heavy oil and certain other oil products.

Delegates of the Committee for Credit and Monetary Policy today also discussed a report on granting loans for housing construction to those citizens who sell their foreign exchange to banks. It was noted that these kinds of loans have ceased recently because banks are short of funds. The Association of Commercial Banks of Yugoslavia has turned to the National Bank of Yugoslavia with the request to provide some of the money for this purpose. Delegates stressed that it was indispensable to regulate this matter more thoroughly and uniformly so as to avoid frequent shocks that result most frequently from the fact that in practice unequal conditions exist for granting loans. Some banks grant loans in the ratio of 1 dinar to 4 dinars, others in the ratio of 1 dinar to 3 dinars, or even less. For this reason holders of foreign exchange savings deposits keep changing from one bank to another.

NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS CITE NEED FOR MORE MONEY

LD271826 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1416 GMT 27 Mar 81

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 27 Mar (TANJUG)--Delegates representing all the political informative newspapers in Yugoslavia have reached the conclusion that prices of daily newspapers in the country should be raised to improve the present very difficult position of newspaper publishers. At the meeting of the Assembly of the Business Community of Yugoslav Newspaper Publishers, held in Krsko on 25 and 26 March, it was noted that the main cause of the newspaper publishers' difficult position is the delay in implementing the attitude already adopted by the sociopolitical organizations sponsoring the newspapers, that the prices of daily newspapers should go up.

Assembly delegates told TANJUG today that the newspaper publishing houses' conditions of work continue to deteriorate rapidly, and that this is already putting in question their ability to perform the basic political duties allocated to them in the field of activities of special social interest. At the same time, delegates noted that their main business associates and producers of newsprint, Djuro Salaj in Krsko and Matroz in Sremska Mitrovica, are also in a very unfavorable situation and operating in an atmosphere of uncertainty, on a day to day basis, which is creating a climate unfavorable to their self-managing development.

Delegates from newspapers and newsprint producers again expressed readiness for accord on their mutual business relations, but said that they are hindered and very nearly incapacitated in their efforts to implement these attitudes by the slowness of the organs whose duty it is to solve these questions. The situation is further complicated by the newspapers' relations with their other business associates, such as the post, telegraph and telephone organizations, which are already charging more for their services.

SLOVENE ASSEMBLY ADOPTS 5-YEAR SOCIAL PLAN

AU010755 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Mar 81 p 5

[S. Zikic report]

[Text] Ljubljana, 25 Mar--Today, the delegates of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia Assembly adopted the 5-year social plan which sets stabilizing the economy and preventing inflation as its chief task.

"Stabilizing the economy does not mean stagnation and does not constitute restrictions, but it does mean that at this level of development and with the well-known world economic trends we cannot increase production and income through extensive investments and employment, or through further excessive borrowing abroad; we cannot spend more than we earn....," Janez Zemljarić stressed. Therefore, the plan's basic stabilization guidelines are better quality work and business operations, the attention to priorities and more economical spending, by which we will attain higher incomes and better results in the international division of labor.

Despite worsened conditions for business operations, the Slovene social plan envisages a 3.5-percent annual increase in the social product. Productivity of labor should increase 1.8 percent annually, and it is planned that employment should grow at the same rate. Industrial and agricultural production will increase 3.6 and 3.5 percent, respectively, a year; electric power generation will increase by 2 million megawatt hours, and the production of steel will increase from 784,000 to 900,000 tons.

To ensure a normal course of production, Slovenia will increase investment in other republics to produce materials for production and raw materials. At the same time, funds allocated for consumption will be reduced from 92 percent to 88 percent of the social product. However, the largest restrictions are envisaged in the field of investment. Exports are planned to increase 8 percent annually, almost double the increase in the past medium-term period. However, imports should grow by 1 percent and imports of production materials 2.5 percent.

"Exporting at any cost cannot be our continuing orientation," Zemljarić said. "It can only be exports yielding income."

Today, the delegates of the three chambers of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia Assembly also heard a report by Marko Bulc, president of the Slovene delegation to the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly, on the work of the Slovene delegation and the harmonizing of views when the social plan of Yugoslavia was being adopted.

Marko Bulc presented concrete data on which of Slovenia's proposals were adopted and which were not. He stressed that the accord on the social plan of Yugoslavia constitutes new evidence of the strength of the delegate system, and proof that such vital problems as development can be solved by agreement, despite the existence of some different interests.

CROATIAN SAWP PRESIDIU RAPS CHURCH POLITICAL ROLE

LD312320 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 31 Mar 81

[Excerpts] The members of the Croatian SAWP Republican Conference Presidium this morning adopted, among other things, the draft social agreement on establishment and realization of cooperation between the municipalities and towns of our republic, and towns and local communities abroad. Jasenka Dudic reports:

The members of the Croatian SAWP Republican Conference Presidium today also adopted decisions on the realization of policy in regard to religious communities, which was the theme of the session held on 5 March; the standpoints put forward in the introductory report at that session form an integral part of the decisions. The decisions stress, in particular, that the vast majority of working people, and believers among them, take an active part in developing and building up socialist self-managing relations. Full freedom in declaring religious feelings and carrying out religious duties is guaranteed by the constitution and by legal regulations, the Presidium considered. This is accepted by the great majority of believers, and has served as the foundation for the development of good relations with all religious communities and with the Holy See.

However, the Presidium drew attention to the fact that certain manifestations of political activity among the leaders of the Catholic clergy gravely disrupt the positive trend of relations with the Catholic Church. By putting the church and believers in opposition to socialist self-management, they exceed the scope of religious activities and are attempting to turn the church into a political organization. Thereby, they work against the main orientations and interests of working people and citizens, regardless of their religious orientation. The organizations of the Socialist Alliance, the Presidium concludes, must therefore energetically oppose any hostile activity on the part of individuals in the church, and must point them out publicly. At the same time, recognition should be given to those priests who have a constructive and positive attitude toward our community and correctly carry out their religious affairs.

One of the basic tasks of the Socialist Alliance is to open up the organization to all those who accept our political system, regardless of their religious adherence. In addition, it is necessary to continue to oppose all manifestations of factionalism against believers, and to resolve all possible problems connected with religious activities and religious communities, and to carry over their resolution into self-managing structures. Realization of policy in regard to religious communities, the Presidium decisions go on to state, must be in evidence in the programs of Socialist Alliance organizations. In all communities, therefore, where there are as yet no coordinating committees for social questions of religion and religious communities in operation, these must be set up. They must reflect in their composition the established principles regarding the participation of working people and citizens in the process of socialist construction, regardless of their religious belief, including priests or religious officials.

At the end of the Croatian SAWP Republican Conference Presidium's decisions on the realization of policy in relation to religious communities, it is underlined that it is necessary to affirm all that is positive in religious communities, but continually to point out all manifestations of their opposition to constitutional and legal regulations. In this connection, the public information organs and educational institutions, in particular those of historiography, have particular tasks.